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## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE


League Plans Noncoöperation

Britain Likes Lump Debt Sum

Germany Would Lower Arms

Everest Awaits Brave Fliers

Coolidge Revealed by Strike

Boy Scouts Have 10-Year Plan


THE Committee of 19 moves the League toward the most momentous action it has yet taken. The committee's unanimity for nonrecognition of Manchoukuo holds for a further step of noncoöperation. This would mean withdrawing consuls from the puppet state, refusing it financial aid or trading with it. It would emphasize nonrecognition, and the moral effect upon Japan would be a severe one. If Japan rejects the League findings it may be confronted with war guilt, and as Germany showed, this is nothing a nation accepts lightly. The Committee of 19 realizes the gravity of the steps it plans—It is setting up sober precedents for the guidance of the nations.

¶ London understands that Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, brings word that President-Elect Roosevelt favors a lump sum settlement of the war debts. This coincides with Britain's own desire. It meets with certain strong approval in Washington. A total settlement sum of all the debts of $1,600,000,000 has often been mentioned. If Britain comes with a proposal, the plan would be for immediate payment—The money would come from a bond issue floated in the United States.

¶ Germany's Fascist-Junker Government declares it is ready for disarmament even below Versailles levels. This is meant as assurance that the foreign policy will undergo no change. But the military leanings of the men in power are known, as well as their hopes of regaining the Polish Corridor, regaining the former German colonies, and eliminating the demilitarization of the Rhineland zone. Chancellor Hitler says nothing in his course need frighten—Nothing need hold back the other nations from their disarming.

¶ The Canadian Government hears a moving plea for consideration for the heavy private indebtedness of Canadians. Alfred Speakman, Farmer House member, points out that further delay will result in a bankrupt agriculture. He puts total private indebtedness at $12,000,000,000, of which $700,000,000 is mortgages on farms. The annual interest is $720,000,000. He advocates immediate lowering of interest to conform with prices. A single circumstance has allowed the farmer to hold on—The mortgage company didn't wish to foreclose and have a liability on its hands.

¶ Mt. Everest, the world's highest peak, awaits the impending assault by Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes and Lord Clydesdale. Their two planes have been put in readiness for an early start from Purnea in the Bengal swampy plains. After the take-off the fliers must cover 150 miles to the peak, with the great climb to above 29,000 feet. There is no possible landing. Braving gales and cold and hardships, they will endeavor to carry their cameras and instruments above that unrearing white howdah on an elephant's back—Which holds all the fame two men will ever need.

¶ The American people follow the career of Calvin Coolidge as outlined at the national memorial service by Chief Justice Arthur Prentice Rugg of Massachusetts. And again interest centers in the crisis that confronted Governor Coolidge in the Boston police strike. "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, any time, anywhere," Coolidge declared unflinchingly, when it appeared that his words would cost him reëlection. The police strike did not make Calvin Coolidge, explains Judge Rugg, but it did an infinitely important thing—It revealed the man to the world.

¶ Berlin hears restoration of the Hohenzollern monarchy urged by Friedrich von Winterfeld, vice-president of the Prussian Diet. He says this is the aim of the German Nationalists, leadership of whom was turned over to him when Dr. Alfred Hugenberg entered the Hitler Cabinet. Residents of Doorn, Holland, the village where the former Kaiser lives in exile, observe that much "royal baggage" is being sent to Berlin. Doorn folks do not want the monarchy restored—The presence of the royal exile means everything to the town in prestige and trade.

¶ The Boy Scouts in America inaugurate their great Ten-Year Program. The object is to gather in at least one of every four 12-year-old boys and so to improve the quality of Scouting that he will stick through at least four years of active training. With one in every four new male citizens a Scout-trained man, less violation of law, more unselfish service for others, and a better nation are envisaged—Everybody can afford to help the Boy Scouts help to make a better country.

## Jack-of-All-Trades Parades His Wares

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Manchester, Eng.

AN UNEMPLOYED Manchester man recently paraded the streets of the city with a large placard bearing the words:

"Stop me. Employ me. Experienced in footwear, clothing, drapery, debt collecting, court work, inspecting, supervising, etc. Thank you."

## Reich Cabinet Ready to Sign Arms Accord

### Hitler-Junker Government Seeks to Quiet Fears of Other Nations

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, Feb. 7—The new Government in Germany will be willing to give its signature to a convention calling for reduction in armaments even below the levels established by the Treaty of Versailles—provided other nations agree to a similar limitation.

This is the answer of the Hitler-von Papen-Hugenberg Cabinet to the question how the Fascist-Junker coalition views disarmament, expressed today by a government spokesman. With emphasis it is declared that the statement by the new Cabinet meant specifically what it said when it promised that Germany would continue the foreign policy followed by Baron Constantin von Neurath as a member of the two preceding Cabinets.

This official viewpoint, however, must be tempered by the frankly militaristic leanings of the new Government. As it took office it was hasty to assure the world that inclusion of Baron von Neurath and Herr Franz von Papen was a guarantee against experiments in foreign policy. But Germany as well as everyone else would be completely surprised if other nations at this moment agreed to reduce arms below the Versailles level.

Wilhelmstrasse emphasizes, however, that other countries will make a mistake if they attempt to use apprehension over the domestic German situation as an excuse for refusing to disarm. This expression carries with it the connotation that Germany fully realizes the fears with which other nations view the accession of the Fascist-Junker régime to power. Wilhelmstrasse appears convinced that other chancelleries will not forget that the Hitlerites and Nationalists constitute the most vigorous element in Germany demanding recapture of the Reich's pre-war territory and freedom from the restrictions of Versailles.

Little is said today beyond disarmament, as Germany's foreign policy pursues one goal at a time. But official quarters have not renounced the desire to regain the Polish corridor, regain colonies and eliminate demilitarization of the Rhineland zone. On the other hand when this question arises, if the present régime is still in power, it is expected to show an even more assertive front to other nations than previous administrations.

The question of ratification of the Lausanne reparations agreement is still in the background. Definite discussion is avoided, pending an international settlement of allied war debts. But Fascists have repeatedly declared that Germany will not pay another pfennig of tribute, and those close to the Fascist Government today see little opportunity of a reduction of the remaining 3,000,000,000 marks by an administration in which the National Socialists share power.

## Britain Dips More and More Into Private Business Deals

### Tendency Is to Form Partnerships but Not Always With Control—Irish Free State Acts Similarly—Albania, Too New

*An investigation of the extent to which governments are participating in industry in various parts of the world has been undertaken by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, the results being set forth in 18 articles, of which this is the second.*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—An increasing tendency can be traced in Great Britain for the state to go into partnership with private enterprise in running industrial and financial concerns.

There is nothing in the least stereotyped about this collaboration. Sometimes, as in the case of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, it takes the form of an ordinary joint stock company in which the state has a right to appoint some of the directors. Sometimes the state merely holds shares and has no direct control over the working of the company. An almost classic example of this kind of state participation in industry is the Suez Canal Company in which Lord Beaconsfield purchased 350,000 shares on behalf of the British Government as long ago as 1875.

Although the British Government is by far the largest individual shareholder, owning nearly half the issued shares, the Suez Canal Company is not even a British company. Its headquarters is Paris. Of the 31 directors, 10 are British, three representing the British Government and seven the shipping and commercial interests of the country. Nearly all the remaining directors are French.

Another kind of collaboration is typified by the British Broadcasting Corporation. The Governors of the B. B. C. are appointed by the Government. But the concern is run on ordinary business lines and, incidentally, turns over a considerable sum to the national treasury.

It is only 10 years since six radio firms each put up £10,000 to form the British Broadcasting Company—the pioneer organization upon which the national system was founded four years later. The net profit on the working of the B. B. C. last year was over £230,000—nearly four times the original capital.

The organization of the supply of electrical power in Great Britain is in the hands of the Central Electricity Board the members of which are appointed by the Government after consultation with representa-

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## CANADA TO SCAN WAYS OF AIDING FARM DEBTORS

### Alberta Member Stresses Changed Values Caused by Price Decline

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Feb. 7—A plea to the Government for serious consideration of the heavy private indebtedness of Canadians, with a view to its possible reduction either by way of direct or indirect action, advanced by Mr. Alfred Speakman, Farmer member for Red Deer, Alberta, was greeted with approval in Parliament yesterday and referred by the Government to the Banking and Commerce Committee.

While admitting that the matter was highly complex and fraught with great difficulties, yet Mr. Speakman felt that further delay in dealing with it would inevitably result in bankruptcy to agriculture and to those dependent upon that industry.

He pointed out that what was loaned in prosperous times was not money, but rather what money represents—potential purchasing power, potential goods, potential commodities, potential service—and suggested that in these days of "public stress" it might be only fair to consider returning to the creditor only the same value in purchasing power, together with a fair interest.

**Computation of Debts**

Canada's private indebtedness was computed by Mr. Speakman at $12,000,000,000, made up as follows: Federal, provincial and municipal interest-bearing bonds, $4,600,000,000, of which about three-quarters is owing in Canada; bonded debts of railways and other corporations, about $3,500,000,000; mortgage upon farms, $700,000,000; sums owing to banks and corporations about $2,500,000,000.

These figures did not include, he explained, mortgage on town or city property or the vast total of relatively small debts owing by various individuals and companies, such as

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## 'RENOVIZE' PLAN SPEEDS UP WORK IN PHILADELPHIA

### Building and Remodeling Jobs Put $19,000,000 in Circulation

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7—Approximately $19,000,000 of new business to be consummated within the next six months has been pledged to date in the "Renovize Philadelphia" campaign initiated four weeks ago, and already results are shown in an increase in building permits issued and a general stimulus in the building trades, according to officials of the campaign.

"Not only Philadelphia," Mr. T. B. Roberts, president of the Montgomery County Real Estate Board, said yesterday, "but the adjoining Pennsylvania counties, as well, are feeling the beneficial effect caused by the release of hoarded cash that is slowly being taken from hiding places and paid to numerous concerns and individuals in the various building industries. This effect is far-reaching in its good."

Actual figures from the bureau of building inspection for the city show an increase of 50 per cent in the number of building permits issued during January as contrasted to the number for the same month a year ago.

Launched under the leadership of a council of 40 of the outstanding business men of the city, the campaign was backed by 1000 trade, civic, community and religious organizations and actively furthered by some 7000 workers who canvassed homes and business firms for pledges of work to be undertaken.

The basic plan of the campaign is that of the appeal of self-interest to the individual property owner, as well as that of helping the other fellow—helping himself by taking advantage of the lowest prices in construction since the European war, and helping the other fellow by giving employment.

One of the reasons for the success of the campaign, according to Mr. William A. Law, chairman, and Mr. Horace P. Liversidge, vice-chairman, is that no effort was made to parcel out the work to the unemployed. The movement recogninzed that unemployment applies to the contractor and jobber as well as to the individual craftsman, that if one gets work the other will get work also.

## British Tuning Up Planes to Soar Over Jagged Crest of Mighty Everest

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Arrangements are now complete for the British attempt that is to be made in March to fly over the top of the 29,000-foot peak of Everest, the highest mountain in the world.

The chief pilots of the expedition, Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes, and Lord Clydesdale, are to pick up, at the Indian port of Karachi, the two planes with which this hazardous enterprise is to be undertaken.

The journey from Karachi to the actual base at the little Indian town of Purnea in the green swampy plains of Northern Bengal, 250 miles due north of Calcutta, is to be made by air.

The mountain itself is only 150 miles north of Purnea, so the final flight need only last a few hours. The main risk lies in the fact that there is no possible landing place in the tangle of bare ridges and torrent-swept gorges lying between India and the great icy mass of the main peak. The plain extends for 50 miles beyond Purnea, and is covered with rice and jute crops, in which a landing, though difficult, is not impossible.

After that the conditions change and the dense forests of the foothills begin. The Himalayas rise like a dense wall out of the plain. The outer ridges are covered on their lower slopes with tropical treeferns, merging as cooler altitudes are reached, into a belt of brightly flowering rhododendron trees. This is succeeded by stretches of more somber oak, pine, birch and scrub.

From 13,000 feet upward to the snowline which begins about 17,000 feet, the ridges are razor-backed and bare or sparsely covered with grass.

The region is extremely desolate. Gorges are thousands of feet deep and so narrow and precipitous as to be generally impassible even on foot. Vast glaciers occupy their higher extremities. Most of the region has never been surveyed and the chances of the occupants of an airplane that made a forced landing there would be small.

The main peak of Everest stands out, a vast and almost perpendicular excrescence like a white howdah on a giant elephant, dominating the entire region.

A consecutive series of photographs will be taken and an aerial survey of the country is to be made. These are expected to be of unique interest as no white man has hitherto penetrated the mountain fastnesses that are to be traversed. These fastnesses form part of the territories of the Maharaja of Nepal, an independent chieftain whose kingdom lies between India and Tibet. The Maharaja has given special sanction for the airplanes to fly over his country.

Simultaneously with the attempt upon Everest by air from the south, a British climbing party headed by Mr. Hugh Rutledge is starting for a base camp on the north, at 16,000 feet elevation in Tibet, to endeavor in June to scale the mountain on foot. These climbers are to use yaks (Tibetan oxen), also mules and ponies, to carry their equipment to this camp. They are also to have to help them at higher altitudes a corps of Nepalese porters of Tibetan origin, from villages at 13,000 feet elevation, accustomed to carrying heavy loads across 20,000-foot passes in Tibet.

## *Two Towns Adopt Family Rule Plan*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW ASHFORD, Mass., Feb. 7—Members of one family, the Whites, were elected to a total of 12 offices in the annual town meeting yesterday afternoon. Appropriations were reduced $1242 from last year's total, a step made possible because all bills are paid and the town is free from debt.

The Whites were elected as follows: Treasurer, Clarence C. White; tax collector, Elihu A. White; selectmen, William D. and Forrest C. White; board of public welfare, Mae White and W. D. White; assessor, E. A. White; school committee, F. C. White; library trustee, Stella White; cemetery commissioner, E. A. White; constable, F. C. White and fire and forest warden, F. C. White.

SAVOY, Mass., Feb. 7 (AP)—Town officers were elected yesterday, and from the looks of things Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Barber are going to have something to do with the town government.

Mr. Barber was elected moderator, selectman, member of the board of health and member of the board of welfare.

His wife was chosen town clerk, town treasurer and member of the school committee.

Savoy, incidentally, is in pretty fair shape. It is out of debt, and has taken over no tax titles. Its population is approximately 300.

## DEBT PAYMENT BY LUMP SUM BELIEVED NEAR

### Scaling Down, With Trade Concessions, Declared Logical Solution

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 — With Anglo-American war debts talks in Washington now scarcely a month away, definite indications are cropping up on both sides of the Atlantic of the lines which the negotiation will take.

A lump payment plan, transferred by means of government bonds, to cover the principal of the war debts now seems manifestly to be the most important stage in a projected solution. Coupled with it, however, would be a cancellation of interest payments, to be compensated for by trade and other advantages to accrue to the United States.

Definite reports from London that the lump-payment idea was carried to the British Cabinet by Sir Ronald Lindsay as the chief message of President-Elect Roosevelt are no surprise here. Whether affairs have reached so definite a stage or not, the lump-sum method has the tacit approval of most of those close to the new Administration who are thinking constructively about the problem. That the idea is indorsed in London is welcomed here. Welcomed, that is to say by those individuals who are prepared to admit that any change whatever in war debts is admissable.

**Congress Mum on Scaling Down**

While congressional opinion on the surface is as adamant as it ever was against sweeping revision, few, if any, Congressmen dare to admit publicly that scaling down war debts is inevitable or unlikely. One of those who openly envisaged such a possibility is Senator Cordell Hull (D.) of Tennessee, now mentioned as a prospective Secretary of State.

Others are thought to hold the same sentiments and would be willing to vote for a constructive agreement worked out by a Democratic President. But they say nothing about it at the present stage. Their outspoken opponents, however, continue to call for either payment to the last penny or general default. There seems to be no conception of the consequences to the United States itself of default, and mention is never made of this eventuality.

In this atmosphere, therefore, it is difficult to speak of a suggestion for scaling down into a lump-sum settlement as being welcomed by influential Washington opinion. But that is the fact. The welcomers are individuals close to Mr. Roosevelt, including many of those who have conferred with him recently. His advisers agree that some such solution

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## 'Old Ironsides' Restorer Is Urged For Mayor of Bath

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BATH, Maine, Feb. 7—Lieut. John A. Lord for Mayor, is the watchword of the moment in local politics.

The man who restored the ancient frigate Constitution to her former glory on the seas is being sought to take the helm in the government of his native city. A non-partisan movement is under way to obtain Lieutenant Lord's permission to write his name on the mayoralty ticket.

The retired naval officer is said to be greatly impressed by numerous expressions of loyalty and support, and that he is "seriously considering" the proposition. Lieutenant Lord is reported to be withholding his decision pending the nomination of ward tickets. The Bath Independent says that "this is interpreted as a challenge to citizens that if they want the best they should go to the ward caucuses and nominate only those people for aldermen and councilmen who will sacrifice personal ambitions to give the city a government of the highest efficiency at a minimum of expense."

Lieutenant Lord was retired from the navy about a year ago. Last year he received the honorary degree of master of science from Bowdoin College.

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THINGS PRESENT

Some helpful letters from our readers appear on the Editorial page. If you are interested in "supply and demand," you might do well to read the third one.

Two articles on the Home Building and Garden page should prove worth while to readers who enjoy the companionship of goldfish.

The fourth article in the "Advertising—and You" series appears on the Educational page.

"Experiencing Poetry" on the Home Forum page is recommended to budding poets.

Another Guess-O-Jig and an Editor's Puzzle await the puzzle fans on the Daily Features page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Wednesday brings the following: The sixth article in the "Your Turn to Make a Speech" series (Women's Enterprises and Fashions page); the third article in the "Governments in Industry" series (news section); the fifteenth article in the series exposing the harm done to America by the movies shown abroad; the weekly Aviation column; Mr. Abbot's Watching the World Go By; another adventure with the illustrious Mr. Scroggins.

## *Rival 'Roads' Spread Tentacles*

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STRUGGLE FOR MANCHURIAN RESOURCES

Map Indicates Efforts of Japanese-Controlled South Manchurian Railway to Tap Resources of Sungari Valley, Through New Links With Harbin and the Coast, in Competition With Chinese Eastern, Which Is Partly Owned by Russia.

## HOUSING PLANS ADVOCATED FOR ROUTING SLUMP

### Five-Point Program Is Outlined to Civic League of Massachusetts

A constructive housing program which will both keep the houses of the nation fit to live in and rout the slump by work and wages, is proposed by Mr. John Ihlder, executive-secretary of the Boston Housing Association and the Pittsburgh Housing Association.

Speaking at the legislative luncheon of the Massachusetts Civic League today, he urged a housing program of five points, with emphasis on the establishment of limited dividend housing companies to provide homes for families with low incomes and limited dividend companies to reconstruct slums and distressed areas.

State housing bills must, he said, be passed in the majority of states to permit these limited dividend organizations to borrow funds from the Federal Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It is provided that before building groups can borrow from the R. F. C. states must set up machinery to supervise and indorse companies in charge of using the funds.

Lauding the recent proposal that every old automobile should be junked in favor of new ones as sound in its concept, he declared a similar housing problem would have 100 times the beneficial effect for business.

The other three points of his program involved demolition of unsafe and unfit housing and repair of houses worth the investment, for which projects there is authority vested in city departments. He also recommended that the relief budgets of unemployed families should include carrying charges for shelter. Maintenance of these charges, he asserted, would save houses from being sold for taxes with a resultant loss to cities and the owners.

He found alleged surplus housing more apparent than real, with vacancies due to doubling-up of distressed families and the existence of a large number of unsafe, obsolete and otherwise unfit dwellings. Replacement of these houses would not only, he said, remove a delinquent tax load from municipalities, diminish crime and other ills, but it would increase purchasing.

## Dutch Ships Chase Fugitive Cruiser

BATAVIA, Java, Feb. 7 (AP)—Chased by warships, submarines and flying boats, the fugitive Dutch cruiser De Zeven Provincien, with native mutineers in control, was west of Nias Island today, making for the Java naval base at Sourabaya.

The ship, on which the natives, mostly Sumatrans, kidnaped eight of their Dutch officers after a dispute over pay, was proceeding at a speed of seven knots, apparently economizing on fuel.

The government steamer Eridanus last night replaced the government vessel Aldebaran, which was running short of fuel. The commander of the Dutch cruiser was ashore when the natives took his ship. He immediately put out after them in the Aldebaran.

In the meantime, flying boats entered the race, taking on fuel at Priok Harbor and proceeding under secret orders. Two submarines and the mine layer Gouden Leeun also joined the pursuit.

Additional wireless messages from the Zeven indicated the mutineers were going to adhere to their promise to bring the cruiser into Sourabaya harbor.

One message said they would surrender the ship to the commander a day before reaching there.

"We do not intend violence. Our object was to protest against an unjust wage cut. No one on board is hurt," they messaged.

## BIG RAILWAYS FIGHT FOR LEAD IN MANCHURIA

### Japanese-Controlled Line Extends Operations in Chinese Eastern Area

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARBIN, Manchuria—The long struggle for domination of railway transportation in Manchuria with its many schemes for bringing the produce of the country to an ocean port have revived with new vigor with the advent of an independent government in the country. One of the main centers of the struggle is the rich Sungari River valley, an area, comprising some 35,000 square miles, which is commanding an increasing amount of attention in world commerce.

The crisscrossing of the Sungari valley with a network of many railways will open up new regions and carry the native produce of the country to some newly constructed port on the Korean coast. All such raiway lines which are to be built or are under construction west of the Sungari River will either connect with the main line of the South Manchuria Railway or they will be connected with a Korean port, instead of Dairen, and will complement the service of the eastern line of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The first and most important of these great lines will be that which is now being constructed from Kirin to Harbin, and which will be linked up with the Huhai Railway beyond Harbin, and with Tunhua Railway to the Korean coast. The construction of this line is being proceeded with very rapidly and a contract for the new railway bridge, which is to cross the Sungari River just north of Harbin, has already been given to a Japanese firm. No tenders of any kind have been invited from foreign firms.

The whole of the materials for the construction of this bridge are to be supplied by the South Manchurian Railway, the constructors receiving a sum of 3,000,000 yen (the yen being about 20 cents) for construction work only. At present both stones and sand are being carted to the Sungari bank at the spot where the bridge is to be erected, and a large number of Chinese coolies have been engaged to carry out the work of making foundations for the piers, this being effected during the winter months, when the strong ice will bear heavy weights.

With the construction of this bridge the town of Tsitsihar will be joined up with the Korean coast, avoiding the necessity of using the Chinese Eastern Railway and striking a blow to the Soviet interests on the last-named line.

Besides the above railway there is one which is being constructed from Changchun to Talai and Taonan, and from the last-named town to Solun, this line running through an excellent agricultural district, which has not had any railway communication so far. Besides this, the line will be very important strategically, Solun being within striking distance of the Soviet frontier.

Another line which it is proposed to build is one of 450 miles length, from Jehol to the seaport of Hulutao, this line passing through a very wealthy center to the west and south of the Sungari River; but for the moment the construction is in abeyance, owing to Jehol not belonging to the Manchoukuo state.

The railways to the north and east of Harbin, through which the Sungari flows, will be served for years to come mainly by river carriers, as roads are usually not in a fit condition for carting purposes.

MOTORCAR WORKERS STRIKE

DETROIT, Feb. 7 (AP)—Officials of the Hudson Motor Car Company announced today that 3000 employees of the Hudson body plant went on strike today, demanding a 20 per cent wage increase and time and a half for overtime. The body plant reopened Monday after a week's shutdown.

## LEAGUE BUSY ON SANCTIONS FOR JAPAN

### France Presses for Plan of Noncoöperation With Manchoukuo

### BIG POWERS SHOW STIFFER ATTITUDE

### Geneva Not to Wait for America in Exerting Pressure on Tokyo

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

GENEVA, Feb. 7—The League's Committee of Nineteen having decided on a policy of non-recognition of Manchoukuo, the question naturally arises how is this policy going to be carried out and what will be its consequences for Manchoukuo, for Japan and for the rest of the world.

It is worthy of note that the great powers, which hitherto have been extremely reluctant to bluntly oppose Japan's wishes regarding Manchuria, have now swung to the other extreme and are willing to go even further than nonrecognition. M. René Massigli, France's representative on the Committee of Nineteen, is now advocating not only nonrecognition, but noncoöperation with Manchoukuo. By this is meant definite measures of an economic nature which would isolate the Japanese puppet state.

**Sanctions Issue Arises**

The effectiveness of this policy depends largely on whether the League can count upon similar action by the United States and Russia. The League, however, does not intend to wait until it can ascertain the American attitude in diplomatic channels before going on with adoption of its definitive report. The Committee of Nineteen determined to proceed along the line it has chosen. If other nations desire to coöperate in carrying out the League's decisions, so much the better.

It is even said that if the League adopts a report such as is now being prepared by the Committee of Nineteen and its subcommittee of nine, and if Japan refuses to accept this report, then the League must proceed from action under Article 15 to the application of sanctions provided for by Article 16 of the Covenant. This is not exactly the case. To begin with Article 16 is not technically applicable, since it can be applied only in a case in which a member of the League resorts to war. Though, as M. Massigli said in the Committee of Nineteen yesterday, this may seem very strange to western ways of thinking, Japan and China have not had to resort to war. A legal state of war does not exist, and Article 16 therefore is not applicable.

**Ways of Compulsion**

But members of the League need not wait for a declaration of war to apply measures of compulsion. They could have recourse to Article 11, which provides that in the event of a case of threat of war, "the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations."

After drawing up its report, as provided under Article 15, the League can return to action under Article 11. If it deems such measures as outlined under Article 16 "wise and effectual," it may apply as few or as many of these measures as it chooses. These measures include severance of trade or financial returns, prohibition of intercourse between nationals and prevention of financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the offending state and the members of the League.

At present the League does not contemplate applying these measures to Japan. But a policy of nonrecognition—and even more the policy of non-coöperation recommended by France—would imply the application of these measures to Manchoukuo.

If nations refused to trade with Manchoukuo, denied it financial aid, as well as political recognition, and perhaps withdrew their consuls in order to prevent even the appearance of de facto recognition, this would probably have a strong moral effect. There would be no doubt that the action was directed not so much against Manchoukuo as against Japan.

**Critical Situation**

After all, the nations have no desire to penalize the population of Manchuria because of any acts of their own. The measures would be taken only because Manchoukuo is a Japanese puppet state. Events would reveal whether it was necessary to extend to Japan the treatment allotted to Manchoukuo.

At present the drafting committee is concerned principally with the recommendations it will make to China and Japan rather than to the other members of the League. Action by the League members will follow along lines indicated by the recommendations to the parties to the dispute. The unanimity revealed in the Committee of Nineteen over non-recognition of Manchoukuo augurs well for concerted action on the subsequent points.

The present situation is not only a critical one as regards the Sino-Japanese dispute, but it is a moment of great importance in the constitutional history of the League. The League is feeling its way in the most difficult problem which has yet confronted it, fully aware that its actions may establish precedents of the first importance. It is obliged to render a verdict of guilt against Japan and follow up the con-

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# GROUP TO STUDY RAIL AND MOTOR TAXATION ISSUE

## State Industries Using Highways Expected to Organize

About 40 representatives of industries linked in some way with the transportation of goods over the highways yesterday assigned a committee of seven members to study possibilities of mobilizing the industries of Massachusetts for the development of motor transportation and the furtherance of some equitable adjustment of railroad and highway taxes.

The committee will report its findings to the full body at a meeting to be held in the Hotel Statler next Friday, when the tradesmen are expected to organize a branch unit of the National Highway Users Conference, an organization which was launched only a year ago but which has already established itself in 27 states.

Until Mr. Jerome Fanciulli, special representative of the Conference, came to Boston yesterday to address those interested in opposing the alleged unjust saddling of heavier taxes on the trucking business, the subject had advanced no further than the commentary stage. Mr. Fanciulli described what the Highway Users Conference was doing to help deal with local transportation problems in all parts of the country and advised the launching of a state organization in Massachusetts.

Such an organization, he declared, could serve a profoundly useful purpose in bringing public interest to focus on the importance of the truck in the transportation field and at the same time to evolve ideas for solving the ever-increasing problems of rail and motor taxation.

Another important duty of the organization, he said, would be to enable business men, particularly those who are either in the trucking business or who are dependent on it for shipments, to keep informed on proposed legislation affecting transportation. The conference representative pointed out that discussions of these subjects would help block passage of "unjust legislation."

Among those showing a keen interest in the plan were representatives of the State Department of Agriculture, the state Grange, the dairy industry, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts and petroleum interests.

# Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 Studio soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education: "Local Government Legislation Needs"—round table.
7:45 "Laws That Safeguard Society."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Deep River Orchestra."
10:00 Boston Herald-Traveler Program.
10:30 News; local dance music.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—NBC, Calloway's Orchestra.

**WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Whiteman Rhythm Boys.
5:15 NBC, "Melodic Thoughts."
5:30 Principato Hawaiians.
5:45 NBC, "Sekretary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Phil Saltman, pianist; talk.
7:00 Talk, William J. Bingham, director of athletics, Harvard University.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Edison Salute.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Popular dance hour; sketch.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Novelty Four.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Saxophone."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news editorialist.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 CBS dance music.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Leonard Hayton's Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness"; readings; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, California Melodies; interview; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater: Maria Kurenko, soprano; orchestra.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital.
11:30 Dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1110kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 CBS, "The Melodeers."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief"
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 Columnist of the Air.
6:20 CBS popular vocal programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Local dance music.
7:30 New England Council talk.
7:45 Dramatic program.
8:15 Springfield Symphony Orchestra, Arthur H. Turner, conductor; soloists.
10:15 Announcements; news.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Charles Carlile, orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

## *Tomorrow's Features*

**WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)**

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:20 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Records.
2:15 p. m.—Studio soloists; speaker.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.
4:30 p. m.—Recordings.
5:00 p. m.—Popular pianist.

**WBZ**

7:00 p. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—Farm and Home Hour.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:45 p. m.—University Extension talk.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, "Betty and Bob."
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Chamber Music.

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.

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# Smoke Division Abolishment Is Strongly Opposed

Strong opposition to the recommendation of a legislative recess committee to abolish the smoke inspection division of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities and turn the administration of the division directly back to the department was voiced yesterday before the joint legislative committee on ways and means.

Mr. David A. Chapman, director of the division of smoke inspection, led a long list of opponents of the recommendation, pointing out that many industrial concerns in Boston had been enabled to cut their fuel costs nearly 50 per cent as the result of this activity.

In the House a bill was passed to be engrossed providing for an emergency finance board and permitting cities and towns to borrow from the state on tax titles. The Senate referred to the Ways and Means Committee a bill calling for construction of a $2,200,000 bridge over Fore River between Weymouth and Quincy.

Contending that the telephone company makes a profit of 66 per cent on the "French telephones," speakers at a legislative hearing demanded elimination of the 25-cent charge on one-piece sets.

Flat rate automobile insurance was propounded before the Committee on Insurance. The present system is "guesswork," it was charged. "Ought not to pass" was voted in committee on the measure to enable directors of the Boston Elevated Railway Company to suspend payments on common stock for two years.

# *Boston Art Notes*

**Arts and Crafts**

Mr. André Snow, photographer, is one of the exhibitors at the Society for Arts and Crafts on Park Street. In portraits he seems to catch his models in distinctive postures. His work lacks the self-conscious arrangement and the obvious attempt to be artistic, characteristics too common among photographers. He seems quite frankly to catch and snap the subject, allowing the mechanism to tell most of the story.

Miss Dorothy Jarvis is the other exhibitor. She shows a number of miniature portrayals. Most interesting are those which have been done from old photographs, exhibiting Miss Jarvis's ingenuity. The virtues of miniature painting seem to lie chiefly in the patience of the performer. As we peer closely at the remarkable work of the painter, we wonder at her endurance.

**Boston Museum**

There is a loan exhibition of particular interest at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in the print department. It consists of portraits and painted sketches made by French artists of the Renaissance and baroque eras. There are a number of Clouet and School of Clouet portraits made with pencil, and tinted. The pains taken by those portrayers of the era of Francis I appalls the eye of the onlooker, for today such delicate lineament is unknown. The restrained handling is contrasted with sketches of the later time, in which the artist worked freely, elaborately conveying a maximum of action and achieving an effect of heightened vitality. The superb draftsmanship of the French is manifest in these less formal depictions.

Of timely interest is an acquisition from the famous palace at Persepolis, set afire by Alexander the Great. This relief figure represents a maiden. Her head is swathed in a drape carefully designed in conventional folds. The whole figure is stylized, reduced to a few characterizing lines. The facial features bear the mark of inarticular archaism. Of particular attraction is the smooth, almost silken stone, a perfect medium for the style. D. A.

# EVENTS TONIGHT

Longy School of Music: Piano recital by Miss Elizabeth Siedhoff, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Piano recital by S. Brainerd Vinton, with colored slides, Steinert Hall, 162 Boylston Street, 7:45.

Boston Branch, Dickens Fellowship: Anniversary dinner, speaking and musical program, parish room, Church of New Jerusalem, 136 Bowdoin Street, 6:30.

Lesley School: Address, "What Is Really Going on in Russia," by Mr. Philip E. Mosely, faculty member, school hall, Cambridge, 8.

Home Club, East Boston: Meeting, address, "The Service of the Sea Scouts," by Capt. William P. Coughlin, also one-act play, 8.

Hollis Street Theater: Performance of musical show, "Kicking In," benefit Engineers' Relief, 8:15, through Feb. 8.

New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30, through Feb. 11.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Lecture, "Understanding Religion," by Rev. Daniel Bliss, Vialle Room, 7:30. Open to young men.

Lowell Institute: Opening lecture in series, "The Human Problems of an Industrial Civilization," by Prof. Elton Mayo of Harvard, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

Middlesex Club: Dinner, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Reception and dinner to Lord Marley, Labor whip in House of Lords, in interest of Ort Federation, Hotel Manger, 6:30.

**Theaters**

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 8:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," firm, at 1:23, 3:24, 5:25, 7:26, 9:27 p. m.
Copley—"The Prince of Pilsen," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "Germany and the Rhine Valley," 11 and 3; and "A Pond Life Aquarium," 2:30; Clipping Club meeting, 3, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Portrait Sculpture, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Suburban Stamp Club of Boston: Annual exhibition, Boston Public Library, daily, through Feb. 26.

New England Sportsmen's and Boat Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m., through Feb. 11.

New England Waterworks Association: Luncheon meeting, reading of papers, Hotel Brunswick, 1.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Meeting, address, "World Disarmament" by Mrs. Israel Zangwill, British author, home of Mrs. Max Shoolman, 190 Ivy Street, Brookline, 3.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Luncheon, address, "The Coöperative Costs of Government," by Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 12:45.

Women's Division, Boston Emergency Relief Committee: Luncheon, speaking program, Hotel Statler, 12:45.

Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture: Garden lecture, "Flower Composition," by Prof. Stephen F. Hamblin, Junior League Ballroom, Zero Marlborough Street, 11.

Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Fabien Sevitzky, home of Mrs. Arthur Brattle Wells, 11 Alton Place, 3 to 6.

Anniversary of beginning of Boy Scout movement in United States.

Women's City Club of Boston: Current events lecture, by Helen Garner Talboy, 40 Beacon Street, 11.

Kiwanis and Rotary Clubs of Boston: Joint luncheon meeting, address, "When Lincoln Came to New England," by the Rev. Lawrence L. Barber, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Charles H. Tenney Company: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

**Theaters**

Majestic—"Cavalcade," film, 2:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Der Kongress Tanzt," film, at 1:23, 3:24, 5:25, 7:26, 9:27 p. m.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays, 9 to 4. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Peruvian textiles. American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; eighteenth century French drawings and portraits of the Clouet School lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; Khilim rugs; etchings by Hollar; new acquisitions.

**Boston City Club, Ashburton Place**—"Fifty Prints of the Year." Through Feb. 11.

**Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue**—Paintings and pastels by Florence Leland Thompson and portraits and landscapes by Annie E. Riddell. Through Feb. 10.

**Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street**—"Group of Five" painters. Through month of February.

**Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street**—Etchings by Charles H. Woodbury. Through Feb. 15.

**Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street**—American Printmakers Society's Sixth Annual.

**Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street**—Paintings of mountains and other landscapes, by Evelyn Carter. Through Feb. 11.

**Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street**—Persian art in the All-Kull Khan collection. Through Feb. 11.

**Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street**—General print show.

**Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street**—Miniatures by Dorothy Jarvis, and photographs by Andre Snow. Through Feb. 9.

**Treasure House, 215 Newbury Street**—Water colors by John D. Aikens. Through Feb. 11.

**Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart and Dartmouth Streets**—Paintings by Abraham Manievich. Through Feb. 25.

**Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street**—Paintings by Mrs. Janina Federkiewicz, Polish-American artist. Through February.

**For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.**

# WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Cloudy with rain or snow tonight and Wednesday; colder Wednesday night; minimum temperature tonight near 36; fresh southerly winds shifting to north or northwest Wednesday.

**Massachusetts:** Rain tonight and Wednesday; slightly warmer tonight on southeast coast; colder in north portion Wednesday.

**Maine and New Hampshire:** Probably snow tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

**Vermont:** Snow tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder tonight in extreme north portion.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Rain tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder Wednesday.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh to strong south and southwest winds over south portion and fresh north and northeast over north portion; weather overcast, with snow over north and rain over south portion tonight and Wednesday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City. | 38 | 38 | Montreal | 10 | 12 |
| Bismarck | -34 | -14 | Nantucket | 32 | 32 |
| Boston | 30 | 30 | New Orleans. | 68 | 68 |
| Buffalo | 30 | 30 | New York | 34 | 34 |
| Calgary | -4 | 2 | Norfolk, Va.. | 36 | 38 |
| Charleston | 58 | 58 | North Platte. | -16 | 14 |
| Chicago | 22 | 38 | Philadelphia. | 34 | 34 |
| Cincinnati | 36 | 40 | Phoenix,Ariz. | 46 | 58 |
| Denver | -16 | 34 | Pittsburgh | 36 | 40 |
| Eastport, Me. | 8 | 14 | Portland, Me. | 18 | 22 |
| Hatteras | 50 | 50 | Raleigh | 38 | 38 |
| Honolulu,T.H. | .. | 74 | St. Louis | 24 | 48 |
| 7 p.m. Feb. 6 | 70 | .. | St. Paul | -18 | 0 |
| Helena,Mont. | -18 | -4 | Salt Lake City | -2 | 26 |
| Huron, S. D. | -24 | -4 | San Francisco | 44 | 62 |
| Jacksonville. | 58 | 62 | SantaFe,N.M. | 14 | 40 |
| Kansas City. | -6 | 50 | Seattle | 30 | 44 |
| Key West | 72 | 72 | Tampa | 60 | 72 |
| Los Angeles | 48 | 62 | Washington | 36 | 36 |
| Memphis | 48 | 48 | Wichita,Kan. | -8 | 52 |
| Miami, Fla... | 70 | 72 | Williston,N.D. | -32 | -20 |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 7.
B—Maximum Feb. 6.

**High Tides at Boston**

Tuesday 9:24 p. m., Wednesday 9:33 a. m.
Height of tides 7.5 feet, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:36 p. m.

# *Herring Expert Finds His Job Is 'Permanent'*

HARWICH, Mass., Feb. 7 (AP)—Mr. Emulous A. Cahoon probably became holder of some sort of record today upon his election as a member of the Harwich herring committee for the fifty-seventh consecutive time. Mr. Cahoon is an expert in the conservation of herring which migrate each year from the ocean to Pleasant Lake. He is 84 years old.

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# Town Meetings Stand by Schools

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WILBRAHAM, Mass., Feb. 7—Townspeople upheld their school committee in the annual town meeting yesterday, appropriating a total of $66,759 for schools as against the finance committee's recommendation of $60,000. The additional sum will assure high school students in the town of the privilege to attend Springfield high schools, with transportation costs paid.

The voters approved conversion of a large barn, owned by the town and for many years practically idle, into a community center. The town has a fund of $1750 available for the purpose in sums refunded from the state veterans' bonus fund some years ago. The project was supported by the American Legion and the community center will also serve as a veterans' memorial building.

CHESTER, Mass., Feb. 7—Members of the school committee emerged victorious in the annual town meeting yesterday in a clash over the town appropriations for school purposes. The finance board had recommended a school budget of $27,829 but the voters upheld the school board's plea for adequate additional financing and granted an appropriation of $29,445. James H. Keefe served as moderator of the meeting for his twenty-fifth year.

# WOMAN GETS LIBRARY POST AT ATHENÆUM

The trustees of the Boston Athenæum announce that they have filled the post of librarian, shortly to become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Charles K. Bolton, by the appointment of Miss Elinor Gregory of Cambridge, who has served for some years as Mr. Bolton's chief assistant. A granddaughter and daughter of eminent scholars, Professors J. H. Thayer of Harvard and C. R. Gregory of Leipzig, educated in Europe, but trained in a librarian's work at the Athenæum itself, she brings exceptional qualifications to her task. Many women have belonged to the staff of the Athenæum, but Miss Gregory is the first woman to become its librarian.

At the same time the trustees have appointed Dr. M. A. DeWolfe Howe to the new post of "director." Mr. Howe has himself been a trustee of the Athenæum for 25 years, and since 1929 has served both as "consultant in biography" at the Library of Congress and as "visiting scholar" at the Huntington Library, San Marino, Calif. His new duties at the Athenæum will occupy only a portion of his time.

# PROFIT IS SHOWN BY GRAIN EXCHANGE

Operation of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange during 1932 was on a profitable basis, it was disclosed by Mr. Paul T. Rothwell, president, in his annual report. Mr. Rothwell was reëlected presidnet for another year. The grain inspection department closed the year with a profit of more than $1200, said Mr. Rothwell.

Mr. Arthur F. Hopkins was elected first vice-president; Mr. Carl J. B. Currie, second vice-president. Four directors were elected for three-year terms as follows: Mr. Herbert L. Hammond, Mr. Harry S. Leviston, Mr. Harold E. Mellon and Mr. Robert S. Wallace.

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MAPLEINE

# LEAGUE BUSY ON SANCTIONS FOR JAPAN

(Continued from Page 1)

sequences of this judgment. The whole world may feel the consequences of its decision.

Germany's revulsion against the war guilt charges imposed by the victors gives some indication of how Japan may react against a similar verdict, reluctantly voiced by a world-wide impartial tribunal. If future peace and justice can be strengthened by the League's action the long drama of the Sino-Japanese dispute will not have been acted in vain.

## Last-Minute Concessions Not Expected in Tokyo

*By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO, Feb. 7—There appears to be little possibility of any last-minute concessions by Japan at Geneva. Nationalist sentiment is increasing and the bulk of the press considers that withdrawal from the League is practically certain. A mass meeting today passed a resolution urging immediate withdrawal from the League, after which a delegation visited Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, presenting him with a copy of the resolution.

In view of tomorrow's meeting of the Privy Council, the press understands that Count Uchida is prepared to explain that the Government does not desire a rupture with the League, wherefore it has made the greatest possible concessions, but remains firmly opposed to any League declaration implying non-recognition of Manchoukuo.

## Japanese Mass Troops

HSINKING (Changchun), Manchuria, Feb. 7 (AP)—Big Japanese concentrations at all strategic points along the eastern border of the Chinese-administered territory of Jehol continued yesterday. It was impossible to conceal the activities, although orders were being kept secret.

While movements were speeded up, the authorities insisted that the drive to bring Jehol under domination of the Manchoukuo Government would not start until late February or early March.

# *Motion Pictures*

**Dance, With Music**

An agreeable concert of chamber music by the Cremona String Quartet preceded the return showing of "Der Kongress Tanzt" at the Fine Arts Theater last evening. The interweaving of the voices was well brought out, the cello tone especially fine.

"Der Kongress Tanzt" returns by urgent request. It is an immeasurably likable picture, worth seeing again, because, like all really Big Things, it contains so much more than meets the eye or ear the first time. The smooth transitions make for a beautiful fluidity of action. And of course the Airy Fairy Lilian Harvey, floating like a prismatic bubble through sets built (with diminishing effect) on the grand scale, is an intrinsic attraction. The gifted directorial touch of Herr Eric Charell, who does Big Things in a Big Way, is persuasively felt. If one wanted to pick flaws—but it hardly seems necessary, they are so minute, comparatively.

The ubiquitous newsreel and still another Walt Disney Comic, "Bears and Bees" (each is apparently more delicious than the last) complete a diverting program.

The complementary German lesson on Thursday evening will be held at 9 P. M. instead of 7, and will be conducted by Madame Louise Mosier, with a promised novel approach. M. L.

# BARTER INCOME EQUALLY DIVIDED

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WEST SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7—A coöperative barter plan, unique in this section, is receiving a warm welcome in this community. The Unemployed Workmen's Barter Association, a group of tradesmen assisted by an advisory council of interested citizens, is offering to undertake any kind of work, accept pay in either cash or goods, and, if necessary, exchange work for work. The system differs from other barter plans in that the group will divide the total joint income each week.

Headquarters have been opened in a vacant auto laundry and the rent has been paid by contracting for a certain number of auto washings for the landlord's car. Coal for heating has been procured by exchange for a painting job. One member has secured work for a chain store and is being paid in groceries. Other projects along similar lines promise busy days for the association members.

A little message about a book about a bank and the coupon that brings it to you

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# *Theaters*

**"The Prince of Pilsen"**

Copley Theater—The Copley Light Opera Company presents "The Prince of Pilsen," a musical comedy in two acts by Frank Pixley and Gustave Luders. Week beginning Feb. 6, 1933.

A large and well pleased audience poured itself out of the Copley Theater last evening, gayly humming "Heidelberg, dear Heidelberg," the refrain from the "Stein Song."

Frankly, the reason for beginning this review at the end, so to speak, is because "The Prince of Pilsen" didn't start off any too well. Hardy perennial as Pixley and Luders's 20-year-old musical romance is, it seemed a bit wilted for a few minutes after the opening curtain. But with the appearance of the "real" Prince (Mr. Wesley Boynton) things began to blossom and the debonair assurance of that very competent young singer and actor steadied a show that was still a bit wabbly.

From then on, it may be recorded that the new company showed fine mettle, even if a bit amateurish in spots. Mr. Steve Mills, as Hans Wagner, succeeded in making the somewhat antiquated humor of his lines sound almost fresh. Miss Alice Wellman sang with distinction and was pleasing to regard—a princess of Cincinnati altogether worthy to play opposite a Prince of Pilsen.

The chorus showed signs of careful and intelligent rehearsal, as did, indeed, the entire cast and performance. The "Valse Impromptu" solo dance by Miss Marion Winslow won generous applause. To those who have listened in the past to the flowing, tuneful score and to those who have never followed its hero's gallant wooing of the girl from Cincinnati the Copley Theater is commended.

**Boston Stage Notes**

"The Queen's Husband," comedy by Robert Sherwood, will be presented at the Plymouth Monday evening, Feb. 20, in the American Theater Society's series.

The Stagers, at Peabody Playhouse, will present a double bill next week, consisting of Shaw's "The Sewing Up of Blanco Posnet" and Barrie's "Shall We Join the Ladies?"

Noel Coward's film, "Cavalcade," is in its second week at the Majestic.

## IMPORTS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Value of imports at Boston for immediate consumption, during the week ending Feb. 4 was larger than since the middle of last November, as a literal parade of transocean cargo carriers entered port after the severe weather of the previous week. Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs, reported that the value the past week was $1,566,625, against $1,052,516 the week before.

# 'Kicking In' Given For Engineers' Aid

The first performance of "Kicking In," two-act musical revue for the aid of unemployed engineers of Boston, had an enthusiastic reception last night at the Hollis Street Theater. The show was given by friends of engineers under the direction of Mr. J. J. Cadigan, who also wrote the revue.

It is hoped that $10,000 will be cleared as a result of the show. The money will be used for carrying on the work of the Engineering Division of The Emergency Planning and Research Bureau, Inc.

The last act opened with selections by the Boston Fire Department Band. Several radio artists and "Bob" Emery and his "gang" entertained. The cast of nearly 300 persons was entirely voluntary.

## PACKAGE PROBLEMS, CONFERENCE TOPIC

Organized effort has been launched in Boston to provide a forum for discussion of designs and packaging of merchandise, and the first "Boston Conference on Design and Packaging" under auspices of the committee on industrial, and civic art of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will open Feb. 14 at the Clothes Institute Auditorium of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston, it was announced today.

Mr. James H. Fairclough Jr., chairman of the Chamber's committee and connected with Jordan Marsh Company, explains that the conference will consist of a series of five meetings, on alternate Tuesday evenings during February, March and April, at which local manufacturers and merchants will have an opportunity of learning of recent trends of industrial design and of presenting their own design and packing problems for professional analysis and criticism.

## FISHERMEN BRING IN PRIZE HALIBUT CATCH

The prize catch of the season for fishermen out of the Boston market was recorded in New England Fish Exchange transactions today, when the schooner Oretha F. Spinney discharged the first halibut cargo of the year. The voyage netted about $5000.

The Spinney spent three weeks on St. Peters Bank taking in 50,000 pounds of halibut, more than 15,000 pounds of which was prime white fish selling for about 20 cents a pound. The average profit to each person in the crew amounted to $100 after Capt. Carl Olsen had deducted all expenses for the voyage.

## MOUNT HOLYOKE CHANGES ANNOUNCED

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Feb. 7—Second semester changes in the faculty at Mount Holyoke College bring back to the college after a leave of absence, Prof. Cornelia Coulter, chairman of the department of Latin, who has spent six months in Greece and Italy. Leave of absence has been granted to Prof. Viola Barnes who will give courses in American history throughout the semester at Smith College. Miss Josephine Fisher of Baltimore, will be appointed to the faculty for the current semester.

Prof. Alice Farnsworth of the department of astronomy also will be on leave of absence to study at Perkins Observatory, Ohio Wesleyan University. Extended leave has been granted to Miss Mary Ashby Cheek, who is completing her work for a degree at Cambridge University and to Prof. Jeannette Marks, chairman of the department of English literature and drama.

# Waiver Is Refused By Cunard Line

The Cunard Line will not take advantage of a special waiver of coastwise shipping laws to permit the steamer Franconia to call at Boston, homeward bound from a West Indies cruise, and will debark her Boston passengers at New York this afternoon, it is announced by Mr. Charles C. Dasey, New England manager of the Cunard Line. Gov. Joseph B. Ely is a passenger in the Franconia.

"It is evident," said Mr. Dasey, "that if we were to land at Boston, passengers who embarked at New York, would be violating technically the American coastwise shipping laws. (The Franconia is a British vessel.) We have the utmost confidence in the statements made to us by the United States officials that the Government would take no action in the case, or if a fine should be imposed would remit the fine."

Efforts to obtain a waiver of the statute in question were begun by Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts, due to the fact that the Franconia had started for Boston at the beginning of the cruise to pick up passengers but was forced by heavy weather to return to New York and embark the Boston contingent there. Mr. Dasey made it clear that the Cunard Line "greatly appreciates the coöperation and friendly consideration."

## RADIO RANGE BEAM SHIFTED TO CAPE COD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP) — The aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce said yesterday a radio range beam from Boston had been shifted to pass directly over the tip of Cape Cod, for the benefit of ship-to-shore fliers from the transatlantic liners Europa and Bremen.

The radio range beacon at Boston, established for radio directional service on the Boston-New York airway, has one course extending out 200 miles over the Atlantic Ocean for ship-to-shore fliers. Because it did not pass directly over the tip of the Cape, a slight shift was made in the course, and the extra purpose was accomplished.

FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Weekly Shopping Guide

Less Than ½ The Price Of Three Years Ago
RICHMOND PEACHES
In 1930 these luscious California Peaches sold for twenty-five cents per tin, and they were worth it—today these same high quality Peaches are on sale for less than one-half the price. Stock up now and take advantage of this unbelievable low price. 2 LARGE TINS 21c

---RED WING---
ABSOLUTELY THE PUREST
Grape Jelly 2 10 oz Jars 23c
Currant Jelly 2 10 oz Jars 29c

ARMOUR'S ★ HAMS
FIXED FLAVOR - - : - - SUGAR CURED
Smoked - Lean - Short Shank
A Real Treat for the Family at a Remarkably Low Price LB 14c

--BAKERY SPECIALS--
Sweet Rye Bread Lb Loaf 5c
Paradise Cake Ea 15c
A Chocolate and Vanilla Frosted Cake

Libby's CORNED BEEF 2 Tins 29c
Finast Catsup Absolutely Pure 2 14 oz Bot 25c
Peanut Butter Finast 2 1 Lb Glass Bbls 25c
Blue Rose Rice 3 Lbs Bulk 10c
Molasses Finast Light New Orleans 26 oz Tin 23c
2 12 oz Tins 25c
Hard Candies Necco Lb Jar 23c

--UNEEDA SPECIALS--
Premium Sodas Lb Pkg 15c
Snow Peaks MARSHMALLOW Lb 19c

A Pure All Purpose Soap at a Very Low Price
Ivory Soap 4 6 oz Bars 19c
Ideal for Washing—Quick Acting Suds
Chipso FLAKES OR GRANULES 2 Lge Pkgs 27c

ROLLED OATS
White Spray - Quick Cook
FULL 20 OZ PKG 4c

Van Camp's MILK
Unsweetened Evaporated
3 TALL TINS 17c

NEW LOW PRICE
Brookside MILK
RICHER—SAFER—FRESHER

Brookside Milk is an important food in the daily lives of thousands of families in Greater Boston—this new low price will make a real saving on the food budgets of today. QT 8c

NOW SLICED
Belmont BREAD

Our customers wanted this wonderful full pound loaf sliced for convenience sake—we have co-operated willingly. FULL 16 oz LOAF 5c

EVERY DAY MONEY SAVERS

Kemp's Tomato Juice Sun Rayed 13 oz Tin 9c
Wheaties Ready to Eat Cereal 2 Pkgs 25c
Fresh Doughnuts Doz 15c
Cut Beets 2 Lge Tins 15c
Finast Codfish 1 Lb Box 25c
B & M Lobster No ½ Tin 25c
Richmond Sweet Relish Pt Jar 19c
Pound Cake Each 19c

FRESH FRUIT and VEGETABLES
APPLES Virginia Stayman 5 Lbs 21c
NEW CABBAGE 3 Lbs 10c
CARROTS 2 Bunches 11c
STRAWBERRIES 2 Pints 27c
LEMONS California Sunkist Doz 25c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

# ALL-YEAR-ROUND CAMP APPEALS TO BOY SCOUTS

## Akron Experiment Proves Popularity of Winter Outdoor Activities

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 7—To most people the word camping is synonymous with summer and moonlit lakes, swimming, fishing and boating. The mention of boys' camps brings to thought a picture of brown-skinned youngsters in scanty bathing suits, rather than of boys in stocking caps, mittens and bright-colored wool socks whose overalls cover several thicknesses of warm clothing.

But the latter picture is the true one this winter at Camp Manatoc, the fine new $300,000 camp in the Cuyahoga Valley, where the Akron area Boy Scouts from three counties gather for work and play. Akron is trying an experiment in all-the-year-round camping this year in its new camp buildings which are particularly well fitted for the project.

In other years only 88 Scouts and leaders could sleep at the camp over winter week-ends and holidays, but there is room this year for 328 boys, all sleeping inside warm, well-ventilated quarters. In addition there are Adirondack shacks for the more adventurous youngsters, and a few boys even bring their own tents and equipment and sleep out-of-doors through choice.

During the holidays and every week-end, the visitor to Manatoc finds a group of bright-eyed youngsters who are having the time of their lives in the brisk wintry air. The snow-covered hillsides surrounding the camp are alive with boys on skis, on sleds, or armed with skates and hockey sticks. Games of "Fox and Geese" and "Indian and White Settler" are in progress. Little bands are crawling through the dim recesses of snow-covered caverns and ledges. They are sawing wood with a vim, cutting down trees, building cranes for the camp fires.

Practically all cooking of meals is done out-of-doors with the firelight playing on rosy faces against a snow-banked background. Camp leaders and executives have their meetings here at the winter quarters too, and learn to know each other better than in a stuffy office atmosphere in the city.

Nor is the more serious side of camping forgotten. Nature doesn't stop functioning just because it is winter and nature study is as fascinating now as in the days of green leaves and singing birds. There are muskrat and fox and even a few deer to be "tracked" over the glistening snow. There are winter birds to be studied. In fact a suggestion was made recently at the annual Eagle Scout roll call, that a wild-life sanctuary be established on the 550-acre Camp Manatoc site, where English pheasants, wild turkey and other animals may be bred and their interesting habits of life studied.

That the winter camp thus far has been more successful than anyone dreamed it would be, is attested in a recent statement by Mr. Theodore Foley, Scout Executive of the Akron area.

"Those who think of boys' camping as strictly a summer proposition would be surprised at our winter enrollment," said Mr. Foley. "All available space has been spoken for weeks ahead. Many Scouts who never patronize the summer camp are here in the winter, and our enrollment list is much larger than for any summer camp. Of course the season is longer, but I believe these city boys of ours really appreciate getting out into the country more in the winter than they do in the summer."

## Boy Scouts of Chicago Start Their Celebration Along Progressive Lines

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Feb. 7—A birthday party every day for a week is the treat in store for Chicago Boy Scouts and their friends as Boy Scout Anniversary Week rolls around again. It will be a sort of progressive party, like the progressive dinner parties in which one has soup at the Smith's, the main dish at the Brown's and the dessert at the Jones's.

The Chicago Scouts decided against having a big city-wide celebration during anniversary week, and are going to celebrate in their home communities. One section of the city has its party on Tuesday, another on Wednesday, and so on. In this way a Scout and his friends can just start out at the beginning of anniversary week and keep going to a different section of the city practically every night and get acquainted with all his far-flung neighbor Scouts and find out what they are doing.

Each section of the city will have a district rally in a big place such as an armory or a riding club or auditorium, and here the boys will display or demonstrate the work they have accomplished during the year. There will be exhibitions of tent pitching, axmanship, signaling, tower building, knot tying and all the other things good Scouts have down to perfection.

## Scouts Taking Over Rule in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 7—Boy Scouts will administer the governmental affairs of the city for one day during the observance of their twenty-third anniversary week, Feb. 8 to 14. The occupant who will replace Mayor William Anderson will be chosen not for his oratorical skill but rather for his literary gifts, as the winner in an essay contest will have a chance to display his administrative and executive talents on Feb. 13. Other less successful essayists will fill the posts of aldermen, clerk, attorney and other municipal offices.

## WOMAN TO DIRECT TEACHER RESEARCH

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—A national agency to coördinate research work in business-teacher training among the teachers' colleges and universities throughout the country, under the direction of Miss Helen Reynolds, associate professor of Ohio University, was announced at New York University by Prof. Paul S. Lomax, chairman of the research commission on education of business teachers, Feb. 3.

Institutions which will coöperate include Harvard University, the United States Office of Education, the University of California, the University of Chicago and the University of Iowa.

## WYOMING PROTECTS SCHOOLS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LARAMIE, Wyo.—A state-wide committee of prominent persons has been formed to protect Wyoming education against overzealous legislative economy. The committee, it was announced by the executive chairman, Mr. W. W. Tipton, here, will distribute information outlining the true conditions of the state schools, and particularly the conditions of the University of Wyoming, which was recently the target of suggested drastic economy legislation.

## *Beauty in Simple Design*

Reprinted From the Daily Republican-The Christian Science Monitor

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, BELVIDERE, ILL.

## Christian Science Church Dedicated

BELVIDERE, Ill.—Recent dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, this city, was reported in the Daily Republican in an article telling of the history and architecture of the building. The Republican said in part:

"Although not large, this church building, located at 316 North State Street, is marked by its beauty of architecture. The exterior is of buff brick with white columns and trim. The interior is simply finished in tan and old ivory and the pews are mahogany. With the balcony the church seats 160 persons. Readers' rooms are situated in the rear of the structure.

"Although the first church service was held in the new church home on Sept. 30, 1928, Christian Science Society of Belvidere was formed on Nov. 7, 1900. On Dec. 7 of the same year Sunday morning and Wednesday evening services were started.

"As interest increased, a Sunday school was formed and the meeting place was changed to the Longcor Hall, and later to the Knights of Pythias Hall. In 1915 the Masonic Hall was secured as a meeting place and was occupied until the completion of the new church.

"On Aug. 15, 1928, a church organization was perfected whereby Christian Science Society became known as First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Belvidere, Illinois."

## *Wage Cuts Found Steel Sales Drag*

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Mr. Ernest T. Weir, president of the National Steel Company, declares that a further wage reduction in that industry would be unfair to labor.

"Steel manufacturers are not justified in even considering any further liquidation of labor," says Mr. Weir. "We have gone, if anything, too far along those lines. It is true that the capital invested in the industry has suffered a very heavy reduction of its earnings, but labor has certainly borne its part of the burden.

"Another wage cut at this time will not add a single ton to the sales of steel. On the contrary, it may be expected to produce a decrease in sales, for buyers will tend to withhold purchases in the hope of still further concessions."

Mr. Weir is the second important steel executive to indicate that, so far as his company is concerned, no wage reduction is contemplated. Mr. Eugene G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Company, said recently that Bethlehem was not giving consideration to a wage cut.

## NEW YORK TO RECOUNT VOTES

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—A recanvass of all votes cast in New York City in the general elections last November is assured today with the granting by the Board of Estimate of $300 to pay the cost of the recount. Charges of wholesale frauds were investigated by the Grand Jury and 64 indictments have been returned.

# BOX-CAR COLONY FINDS VETERANS HAPPY IN TEXAS

## Outcome of Bonus March Proves Coöperative Effort at Best

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Swapping work for supplies, residents of Camp Diga, a coöperative colony of war veterans and their families here, have found the barter system unusually well adapted to their collective method of operation. This is because the individual colonists do not keep their wages, anyway—even if paid in cash; all earnings go into a common fund.

Living in one- and two-apartment boxcars, more than 40 families, or about 170 persons, are included in the population of Camp Diga. Every adult resident of Camp Diga is expected to work when called on. Many of the men and women have tasks at the camp, with its various industrial and agricultural activities. For others jobs are found, whenever possible, on the outside. Most of such work has been on the basis of exchange of the colonists' services for supplies needed by the colony commissary.

Outgrowth of the "bonus march" to Washington, the camp was founded for the benefit of destitute or unemployed former service men and their dependents. But in Camp Diga all bonus agitation has long since been frowned on and the colony is proceeding on the theory that its members must work out their own salvation.

The name "Diga" was selected because, backwards, it stands for "agricultural and industrial democracy." Mr. Maury Maverick, non-resident director of the camp, pointed out that "Diga" also is suggestive of the idea of the veterans "digging out" of their difficulties. Mr. Maverick, a commander of a local post of Veterans of Foreign Wars, is a county official and business man.

It was he who secured from the Humble Oil & Refining Company free use of the property—that of an abandoned oil plant—for the colony site. He also made arrangements whereby the Missouri Pacific Railway donated about 35 discarded freight cars, most of which are used to house the colony families.

## Barter Is Nothing New To North Carolina Folk

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Barter is nothing new to the mountain folk hereabouts, who have practiced it all their lives. They call it "tradin'."

Money is as scarce as hen's teeth in the hill provinces, and farmers usually rely on wheat and corn, chickens and eggs, cattle and hogs, and other farm products, to bring them, by direct exchange, the other necessities of life.

The crossroads store, which has flourished many a year with a minimum of cash exchanged across the counter, is the mountain farmer's objective when he wants a pair of shoes, pants, coffee, salt, or something else he cannot, or does not, produce for himself.

He brings his chickens, hams, eggs or grain to the store and exchanges them for what his products are worth, being given a "due bill," usually written on plain wrapping paper, saying "Bill Doe is due" the balance.

## Georgia City Uses Scrip To Swell Tax Receipts

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 6—Americus, this State, has added its name to the ranks of scrip cities. On Feb 1 $10,000 in municipal scrip was issued, $580 of which was placed in immediate circulation with the payment to city employees of their monthly pay checks. Employees received 60 per cent cash and 40 per cent scrip.

The main purpose of the scrip in Americus is to enable taxpayers to turn it back to the city in payment for taxes and water rentals. That such a purpose will be accomplished is indicated by the fact that within one hour and a half after its release $12 worth of the scrip had been redeemed.

The bills will be receivable at par for dues and debts owing the city after Dec. 1, 1933. The scrip was printed in denominations of $1 and $5.

## Design Finished For Roosevelt's Inaugural Medal

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Mr. Paul Manship has just completed the design for the Roosevelt Inaugural Medal. It bears on one side a bas-relief of the head of the President-Elect and on the reverse perpetuates Mr. Roosevelt's chief hobby—boating. The plaster model of the medal, about a foot in diameter, was displayed to the press for the first time on Feb. 4.

Mr. Manship was commissioned by Mr. Robert W. Woolley, chairman of the Inaugural Committee's subcommittee on badges, medals and insignia, to execute the medal. Around the edges of the obverse side run two concentric circles of lettering. The portrait of the President-Elect and the lettering are severely stylized. The legend of the outer circle is "Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Thirty-Third President of the United States," and that of the inner "John Nance Garner, Vice-President, 1933-1937."

Mr. Roosevelt himself suggested the subject displayed on the reverse side, Mr. Manship revealed. A full-rigged sailing ship, the old Constitution conventionalized, in slightly lower bas-relief than the portrait, is the central decoration. Below is a "flying figure, pointing onward," as Mr. Manship described it.

The model will be reduced to three-inch diameter size, and two examples in gold will be struck, for the President-Elect and the Vice-President-Elect, respectively. A number of replicas in silver will be made for the Cabinet members and 2500 in bronze for the public. The work will be done at the mint, and the ordinary medals will be sold for $2.50 apiece.

## COUNT ALBERT APPONYI

GENEVA, Feb. 7 (AP)—Count Albert Apponyi, Hungarian statesman, passed on today.

Count Apponyi saw the growth of the Hungarian capital and with it that of the Hungarian Constitution, and with paternal solicitude threw all the weight of his political influence into legislation affecting the welfare of city children. His strength was in his oratory. He was known to be a Hungarian nationalist and patriot, who only saw things as they affected his country. It was to this trait that he owed for many years the antagonism of the Austrian court and the small success of his mission to Trianon as delegate of his country at the peace negotiations. He was born at Vienna on May 29, 1846. In 1917 he became Minister for Public Instruction for the second time. In 1919 he led the Hungarian peace delegation to Versailles.

# ARMS EMBARGO BILL FORWARDED IN COMMITTEE

## House Group Pushes Measure Ahead Despite the Threats in Senate

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—The House Foreign Affairs Committee today pushed rapidly ahead with consideration of the Hoover and Stimson-sponsored arms embargo measure, despite a threatening effort in the Senate to block it permanently.

Representatives of the State Department and of several women's peace organizations appeared before the House Committee in support of the resolution and an early favorable report was expected.

Meanwhile Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) Connecticut, in which several of the largest arms manufacturing establishments are located, declared privately that he would do everything in his power to prevent passage of the measure.

Senator Bingham refused to agree to limit his discussion of the measure to two hours when his motion to reconsider its passage is taken up and implied that he was prepared to filibuster indefinitely.

Sponsors in the Senate, however, believed they had evolved a plan whereby they could shut off the Connecticut objector at the end of an hour and secure its immediate passage. A caucus of the Senate revealed practically unanimous support. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D.), of Montana, only other opponent, has decided to withdraw his objections.

Mr. Joseph Green, division of western European affairs of the State Department, told the committee he had received intimations that important foreign nations would be willing to coöperate with the United States in applying arms embargoes where such action would prevent war.

Members of the committee objected that exercise by the President of the authority granted in the measure might lose a profitable trade to the United States without preventing entrance of munitions to belligerent countries unless all other armament manufacturing nations coöperated.

Mr. Green replied the President would have to be credited with sufficient judgment to employ the embargo only when coöperation of other nations assured its value to the cause of peace.

Miss Dorothy Petzer, representing the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, placed that organization on record as favoring the measure, as did also Mrs. Helen Hoy Greely of the American International Organization Council of Geneva.

Speedy action to ratify the arms embargo resolution was urged yesterday by spokesmen for 12 national peace organizations as the first step toward world action.

Stating their impatience at delay in the Senate, the groups asked that the embargo measure be passed immediately. They further urged ratification of the 1925 convention, providing for world publicity over export of armaments. Both steps, they declared, would pave the way for united and farther-reaching action at Geneva.

National leaders like Mr. George W. Wickersham, Prof. Irving Fisher, Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Mr. John Dewey, Mr. Tucker P. Smith and religious and educational spokesmen signed the petition for rapid action.

## G. O. P. Organizes Drive for Young Party Members

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Headquarters of the National Republican League, organized to initiate a drive under the chairmanship of Vice-President Curtis after March 4 to recruit 8,000,000 young Republicans before 1934 congressional elections and the 1936 presidential canvass, have been opened here in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Mr. John A. Campbell, director of the league, announced today that strong indorsement of the recruiting scheme was coming from Republican leaders and that women leaders in particular were coming forward to sponsor it. Among the latter who already have approved the movement, he said, are Mrs. George A. Wyeth, president of the Women's National Republican Club; Miss Helen Varick Boswell, vice-chairman of the New York County Republican Committee, and Mrs. Charlotte Farrar, women's director for the National Republican Committee in the 1932 campaign.

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Political interest here centers on the announcement of the new National Republican League, as the Republicans have not yet recovered from differences developed by their defeat in November. The younger, more liberal or progressive element seeks to oust the old guard senators. Some of the most important of these were defeated in November, including Senators James E. Watson of Indiana, majority floor leader; Reed Smoot of Utah, veteran tariff authority, and George H. Moses of New Hampshire, president pro tem.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University has sounded a call for the liberal elements of the party to take control.

There seems, however, little immediate likelihood of this, although speculation here centers on which wing of the party the new league would support. Elements hostile to President Hoover have sought removal of Mr. Everett Sanders, chairman of the National Committee and Hoover backer. The leaders of the new organization deny that it is either pro-Hoover or anti-Hoover. Its real purpose, they insist, is as announced—"to reach the young people of the country and educate them in the principles and traditions of the Republican Party."

## Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Caroline B. Wingert, Minneapolis, Minn.
George P. Wingert, Minneapolis, Minn.
Floyd P. Cleveland, Waverly, N. Y.
Jane A. Patton, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen Epstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Henrietta M. Kern, Dayton, Ohio.

### INTERNATIONAL SAFETY RAZOR

International Safety Razor Corporation had net profit of $21,516 last year, compared with $342,028 in 1931.

# SENATE PLACES BLAME FOR JAM ON INSURGENTS

## Five Republicans Vote With Democrats, Thus Absolving Parties

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—The climax of a senatorial controversy over which party, Republican or Democrat, is responsible for the admitted legislative breakdown of the present short session, came in the vote taken yesterday on the matter of ratifying presidential appointees.

The vote threw into sharp relief the real responsibility for the jam now holding up the nation's business in Congress. It revealed no single party as the culprit, but rather the electoral situation of the Senate and the Government as a whole. It showed, in brief, that neither party has a clear-cut working majority in the upper chamber, and accordingly that neither party can be blamed for failure to put through a party program, or to expedite the vital business of government.

The vote was secured by the Republicans immediately after an assault upon their leadership by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, the minority party leader. Senator Robinson was attacking, in turn, previous criticism of the Democrats made by Republican leaders, including Senator James E. Watson (R.) of Indiana, Republican floor leader. Senator Watson had repeated the charge hurled constantly by Republicans since the start of the short session that Democrats were not carrying out campaign pledges. Senator Robinson retorted that it was impossible to carry out these pledges while Republicans still "controlled" the Senate.

Sharpness was added to the controversy by the fact that legislative machinery now has admittedly broken down with one of the worst jams under way in the remembrance of Congress; and second, by the presence of Speaker John N. Garner, Vice-President-Elect, who had come over from the House side to hear the attacks on his party answered. The Democrats undoubtedly feel the taunts of their opponents and are eager to have the true situation, as they see it, placed on record.

But while Senator Robinson effectively proved that the Republicans still have a theoretical and numerical advantage in the Senate, Senator Watson manged to present the fact that the Republican control does not exist, because of insurgents, who are labeled "Republicans" but who have supported President-Elect Roosevelt and attacked Mr. Hoover and all of his works, from the outset of his Administration.

Senator Watson got this fact into the record very easily by moving for an executive session to confirm the long list of Hoover nominations which the Democrats and their allies have blocked. The motion for the session was promptly defeated 41 to 31. Five Republicans, all insurgents, voted with the Democrats. This vote was singularly revealing of the close numerical division between parties. If the five Republicans had voted with their party the result would have been a tie, 36 to 36, the Vice-President would have cast the deciding vote and the nominations would have been confirmed.


PROCLAIM

3 DAYS OF FREEDOM

FROM A WORK-A-DAY WORLD

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY! What happier holiday than three wonderful days at the shore! Bring the family and let them revel in the sparkling sun and salt air, at the edge of the glorious ocean. A seashore appetite awaits you . . . and food fit for the gods.

Outdoors there's golf, riding, a hundred things to do In the hotel, squash. Or delicious idleness on the Ocean Deck. At night, music. Dancing. Bridge. Fast hockey to watch in the auditorium. Rates are very special. American and European Plans. *Christian Science Church in our block.*

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL

ATLANTIC CITY

.oods and Lippincott Company

Kellogg's KAFFEE-HAG

Enjoyed by thousands... A delicious hot drink!

Yes, it is made from the coffee bean, but with 97% of the caffeine extracted.

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich. M 2.7

Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag (97% caffeine-free). I enclose 15c in stamps. (15)

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FASTEST, FINEST, MOST EXCLUSIVE TRAIN TO California

Why not winter in the West COSTS ARE DOWN

The gentle climate, the lingering romance of old Spanish days. The desert, the mountains, the seashore, the flowers.

PHOENIX Pullman on THE CHIEF three times a week this Winter and a daily Pullman to GRAND CANYON.

A trip to California is not complete without a stop at Grand Canyon and old Santa Fe.

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This is the LINE that may get you a JOB..

USUALLY when you apply for a job, you are asked for your telephone number. Next to your name and address it's the most important thing on the application.

First call usually goes to the man or woman who can be reached quickest. Employment managers say they are likely to choose those who are able to give telephone numbers when applying.

Factory and employment offices list telephone numbers of employees and applicants. Plants on part time call their people back to work by telephone. Telephone service costs little compared to the help it can give you in getting work and in many other ways.

*A single call might pay for your telephone for a month or more.*

*Come in or call our Business Office today.*

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

# BRITAIN ENTERS MORE AND MORE INTO BUSINESS

(Continued from Page 1)

tives of municipalities, industry and commerce. This body is entitled to raise loans up to £50,000,000 for the purpose of carrying on its business. Nearly £33,000,000 have already been issued.

In the Irish Free State, not only is the supply of power in the hands of the Government, but the state-appointed electricity board is also a retailer of electrical appliances of all kinds.

The two most important ports in the United Kingdom are run as a sort of coöperative business between the state and the individual. Thus, the Port of London is managed by a board of 29, of which 10 members are appointed by the Government, the London County Council and other official bodies and 18 elected by the industries which operate in the port. These 28 then jointly appoint a chairman.

**Government Port Loses**

A somewhat similar plan is used for the Mersey, where there is a board consisting of four members nominated by the Minister of Transport and 24 elected by the dock electors representing the shipping and other industries.

The other ports are generally managed by local municipalities, in conjunction with the business interests concerned. An interesting exception is the Port of Ramsgate, which is the property of the Government. Since 1921 it has made a loss each year.

The Government's interest in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company was acquired in 1909 and 1914. The second and larger investment was made on the advice of Mr. Winston Churchill, who was then First Lord of the Admiralty and wanted to insure an adequate supply of oil for the navy.

The Government now owns £7,500,000 ordinary shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company out of a total issued of £13,425,000. It is represented by two directors, who have a right of veto, under conditions that have never been disclosed, on any proposal which has a political aspect. The whole board consists of 16 members, so that, in purely business questions, the Government is not able to control the policy of the company.

**Farm Relief in England**

A somewhat similar partnership was entered into in 1928 in the case of the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, when the bankers and the Government put their heads together in order to help farmers. All the shares are held by the Bank of England or one of the "Big Five" joint stock banks. The Treasury provides £10,000 a year for administrative expenses and has advanced £650,000 for the general business of the corporation. In return it nominates one of the seven directors and is entitled to say what shall be done with the surplus profits.

There is a somewhat similar body called the Agricultural Credit Corporation in the Irish Free State. Three out of seven directors of this organization are appointed by the Free State Government which owns nearly half the shares.

Outside the rank of so-called public utilities like the post office, the telephone and telegraph system, and, if you wish, the radiocasting system, examples of whole-hog state industrial undertakings are neither very numerous nor very significant in Great Britain. The most important is perhaps the stationery office which turned over £125,000 profit to the Exchequer in 1930-31. Others include a horse farm in County Kildare, I. F. S.; sundry mixed farms and some recently re-afforested lands in England, Scotland and Wales; several breweries in and around Carlisle; an island in the Pacific where valuable phosphate deposits are owned jointly by Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand, and a golf course in Richmond Park on the outskirts of London.

The latest accounts for the golf course show a profit of £917 of which £700 was handed over to the Exchequer—in addition, as the accountant does not fail to point out, to £4200 surrendered in previous years.

Like the state, municipalities in Great Britain have been rather chary of launching out into fields of endeavor already occupied by private enterprise. The most important exception, perhaps, is in the case of housing.

The London County Council has spent very large sums since the war in building small houses most of which it lets at a low, and apparently uneconomic, rental, if the deficiency in excess of £1,000,000 on the working of the housing scheme for 1930-31 is any criterion. The rest of the London County Council houses are mainly sold on an installment plan. Municipalities in the provinces are doing the same as London—some successfully, others not.

In Birmingham and one or two other centers, there is a certain amount of municipal banking which has evoked strong criticism and equally vociferous support. But broadly speaking, the municipal authorities generally confine themselves to supplying water, light and power and sanitation. Some leave one or other of these services to private enterprise.

**Transport Pool Proposed**

Some municipalities monopolize the local road transport services while others compete with private enterprise. In London, there is a proposal on which legislation is imminent, for the two rival interests to pool their traffic resources and share both the management and the profits.

One point to be noted both in regard to the state and municipal industrial undertakings in Great Britain is that their management is never the sport of politics.

For example, the Government's nominees on the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, and the Agricultural Credit Corporation remained unchanged when the Labor Government took over the reins from the Conservatives in 1929, and when the National Government displaced Labor in 1931.

Similarly, the members of the Central Electricity Board are appointed for a definite period of not less than five years or more than 10, thus precluding the possibility of change when a new government takes office.

## Albania Derives Revenue From Oil and Salt Sales

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TIRANA, Albania—Albania is economically so undeveloped that practically speaking there is no industry for the state to participate in. There are monopolies for the distribution of salt and oil which the Government regards as valuable potential sources of revenue. The sale of tobacco is also under strict state control.

Apart from these three items, the State has little to do with either industry, commerce or finance. The national bank which has the sole right to issue notes and metal currency is actually under the control of Italian financiers.

The main industry of the country is agriculture—especially rearing sheep and goats and growing olives. This is done by private enterprise.

Albania is a land of considerable mineral wealth but very little of this has been developed. Some years ago, the Government let out concessions to British and French oil companies. Its own participation was to have been solely in the profits. Drilling was carried on to a considerable depth but the results were unfavorable.

## JULIAN FORFEITS BOND IN MAIL FRAUD CASE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Feb. 7 (AP)—After 14 of the more than 50 defendants threw themselves on the mercy of the court, the government yesterday postponed the Julian mail fraud trial until June because C. C. Julian, the principal defendant, carried out his threat not to appear. Julian's $25,000 bond was forfeited and District Attorney Herbert K. Hyde indicated an effort would be made to locate the oil promoter in Canada and extradite him.

Jail terms of six months and fines ranging from $500 to $1500 were assessed against 12 stock salesmen; another salesman was fined $500, and Mike Lubin, stockbroker, with offices in Chicago and Los Angeles, was fined $1500 and sentenced to six months in jail. District Attorney Hyde recommended to Federal Judge Edgar S. Vaught that the jail terms be suspended, provided the fines are paid.

## VILLAGERS TAKE STEP TO KEEP LOCAL TRADE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., Feb. 7—Following the removal of its two major industries—a tannery and a brickyard—the village of Irvona, in Clearfield County, is organizing to solve its difficulties through community coöperation. The inhabitants are determined that Irvona shall not be another "deserted village," and are preparing to develop new modes of livelihood.

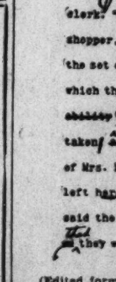
Aiding in the realignment which the 800 inhabitants must make to adjust themselves to new and untried conditions is Mr. Errol D. Peckham, field worker for the Friends Service Committee. For technical advice and assistance, the community has turned to the Pennsylvania State College.

**ESPIONAGE CHARGED**

VIENNA, Feb. 7 (AP)—Eighteen persons, including several employees of the defense ministry, were arrested yesterday in connection with a charge that a secret government code had been delivered to a foreign power.

## *The Editor's Puzzle*

53



(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

# *United States Hurts Both Itself and South America By Poor Films Seen There*

### *Remedy Is Shown to Devolve Upon the People in Both Continents and an Awakening Consciousness for Cleaner Pictures*

*Reports that many of the American films sent abroad are distorting and misrepresenting American life so that a false impression of the country is gaining ground among other nations have induced* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *to undertake an inquiry into the basis of the reports, results of which are set forth in a series of 20 articles, of which this is the fourteenth.*

**South America**

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON—Does the motion picture help in the task of mutual understanding, in which the peoples of North and South America are engaged?

On the relative success or failure of this effort at comprehension depends the entire future of relations between the United States and its southern neighbors, in the view of deep-thinking students, and they are concerned with the contribution—or the reverse—which the products of American film studios bring.

Up to the present, all authorities testify, movies have been a mixed blessing. On the positive side, the southern nations have undeniably seen flicker before their eyes a great deal of American life and customs of a sort. In no other way, probably, could so many United States Americans have passed before them, engaged in a variety of activities, good, bad and indifferent.

The culture of the United States, as represented by Hollywood, has been deluged upon Latin America in enormous volume. There has thus been a vast but indirect amount of mass contact. Out of all this volume, some good must have come. Barriers of isolation at any rate were broken down for good or ill.

But it is also admitted that the movies have always been a singularly poor vehicle to transmit a national culture, national customs and modes of living and thinking. Even under the best of circumstances they are handicapped by the very requirements of dramatic—particularly cinematographic—form.

**Outlet for Worst Films**

In Latin America, however, the movies have been additionally handicapped. The consumers of Hollywood's exports all the way below the Rio Grande are an emotional, vivacious people whose educational opportunities have been on the whole regrettably few. Therefore, South American audiences seem to demand and devour the worst type of movies which Hollywood can produce.

The cheaper movie houses, which are crammed night after night in all the great capitals and smaller communities of Latin America, generally display the least representative, the least worthy of all the exports of Hollywood. An ancient commercial motive is at fault: men strive to make money, and they produce for export what seems to sell best.

Unless, therefore, the public conscience as expressed through enlightened opinion in the United States and government authority in Latin America, steps in, this process of degrading public taste will continue.

There is one notable and encouraging exception. Latin Americans are extremely fond of the lighter products of Hollywood. Some critics say that these lighter pieces are the greatest and most distinctive contribution made by United States studios of film art. If they are right, the tastes of Latin-Americans score. They like comedies, Mickey Mouse pieces, musical novelties, etc. And reflective students say that so long as the people of North and South America laugh together, there is ample hope for full mutual understanding some day.

**Blames Poor Salesmanship**

Surveying the situation constructively, movie followers in Latin America are convinced that if Hollywood's exports were limited to the first-class productions, and the lighter pieces, there would be little to complain about. But somehow, because of the natural tendency to "dump" any old film abroad, and the fact that southern audiences are supposed to have distinct preferences for the more sensational type of film, exporters continue to flood the market with the less commendable pictures.

If this process could be reversed, people interested in improving relations between the Americas believe that the movies would begin to fulfill their magnificent opportunity of teaching mutual understanding.

The reform, they feel, should come from the exporters' side. Since it is unlikely that any South American authorities will step in to prevent any possible misrepresentation of North American life, it devolves on producers and thoughtful citizens in the United States to impose a check.

It is hardly possible to exaggerate the highly colored ideas of American life which are conveyed to Latin-Americans through the medium of films. Seeing many of the worst sort of pictures, audiences watch a succession of gangster films, of fervid amorous scenes.

Whether such films fill the observer with lasting disdain or contempt for American institutions cannot be generalized. In many instances, undoubtedly, audiences take their impressions seriously.

But in others the films are shrugged off, as just another evening's entertainment, and the reactions on American comprehension may be less. The United States is merely set down as an "incredible" place, where things happen which the South American cannot possibly understand. The spectator is amused, tolerant and incredulous.

Sometimes, however, his reactions are sharp and vivid. South Americans long since protested effectually against the fashion of making villains in Hollywood productions so frequently Latin Americans. The type of swarthy, dark man of Spanish extraction has therefore almost passed from the screen, in deference to Latin susceptibilities. At any rate, it is certain that no film in which a Latin is the villain would be exported southward.

So it has been with the pleasure-loving señorita. Latins grew tired of seeing films where all-conquering young Americans descend adventurously to their shores, to carry away alluringly from behind her shawl. This type of romance is also barred from circulation among the southern nations.

**Really Rests With Public**

Censorship by the public, therefore, has worked strikingly in at least two cases. It now rests with the North American to eliminate distasteful villains and heroines, just as the South American has done. To the American the gangster-villain should be as distasteful for export as the dark-browed Mexican villain was to his compatriots. The empty or erotic heroine should meet with American disapproval, just as the languorous señorita was banned from films by Latins.

Few Americans, naturally, realize with any vividness what a national wrong to themselves they are permitting. For that reason the public and corporate consciousness of the studios and the authorities who exercise supervision over them requires renewed stirring.

Educated and thoughtful South Americans see the situation clearly. A Chilean resident in the United States said the other day:

"The Northern and Southern Continents will never draw far apart. My people are mingling with yours in the great universities and schools of your country and mine. Our peoples are meeting in travels and coming to appreciate what each has to offer. Trade and even sports will hold us together in the long run.

"And do not forget that two continents which can laugh over the same sort of comic pictures have a good foundation on which to build cultural and commercial relationships."

## Canada to Scan Ways Of Easing Farm Debts

(Continued from Page 1)

retail stores, which would probably add another $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000.

It was equally hard to estimate the interest charges, which varied from 4 to as high as 10 per cent, he said, but taking an average of 6 per cent there is an annual bill in interest alone of $720,000,000 on the $12,000,000,000, "an amount doubling and trebling the entire value of this last year's wheat problem." The effect of the withdrawal of this vast sum annually from purchasing channels must inevitably be unsold goods and crashing price levels, he declared.

**Debts Exceed Assets**

Mr. Speakman then referred to the moral effect of debts on the farmer, debts incurred in good faith when prices were high, and which now in tens of thousands of cases are greater than the entire value of the original assets. The farmer was holding on only because the mortgage company did not want to foreclose and have a liability on its hands.

Mr. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, after admitting that the figures of indebtedness had come as a "shock" to the House, explained that the "only right we would have would be to fix the rate of interest," and in view of the fact that the parties interested may stipulate in regard to the rate of interest which shall be charged, he wondered whether it would be "wise and proper for this Parliament now to intervene." He was agreeable to referring the matter to a committee, with the hope that something practical might result.

Mr. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, suggested that the remedy lay not in reduction of debt or interest charges, but in an increase in commodity prices. However, he said, the Government had long recognized the desirability of reducing interest charges, as illustrated by their conversion loan of two years ago, and was in sympathy with the resolution.

**PLANES EN ROUTE SOUTH**

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Despite a high wind the 11 planes of the ninety-ninth observation squadron took off from Mitchel Field yesterday for the annual target practice at Chapman Field, Miami.

# DEBT PAYMENT BY LUMP SUM BELIEVED NEAR

(Continued from Page 1)

would be readily seized, although they naturally couple it with substantial trade and financial compensations for the United States in other fields.

**Depends on Size of Payments**

Ultimately, success or failure of the lump-sum method will manifestly depend upon the size of the payment which debtors will agree to make. Only very general suggestions have yet reached Washington from London. They rang from $1,250,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 from Great Britain alone, according to one report, to $1,600,000,000 from all the debtors, according to another.

Great Britain owes $4,600,000,000 as the debt is now funded. Of this $526,182,000 is accrued, funded interest. Thus $4,074,818,000 represents the present total in the British war debt principal. It is upon this figure, presumably, that the lump-sum payment would be calculated, although the large figure is sometimes called the "new principal" under the funding agreements.

An offer of $2,000,000,000, suggested in one dispatch from London would thus be a payment of 50 cents on a dollar compared with approximately 3 cents on the dollar which Great Britain is accepting on reparations account from Germany under the Lausanne settlement. That the British Government could make such a large offer is not seriously credited here.

It has been accepted by those who will take authority after March 4, that the British debt, not having been cut so low as other debtors in the earlier funding, should be cut at least to their level now. Further if the capacity to pay by the yardstick is again applied the British debt presumably would receive more generous treatment than the French.

**Better Feeling Evident**

At any rate, a brighter feeling was evident here in regard to the ultimate satisfactory settlement of the entire debt question as the capital watched with interest the arrival of Sir Ronald Lindsay in London to tell the British Government what, in Mr. Roosevelt's view, Great Britain must do if the negotiations are to succeed.

Factors involved in the better atmosphere were:

First, Mr. Roosevelt reassured Congress that no derogation of its authority is contemplated in his personal handling of the debt negotiations. He will not appoint a debt funding commission, and thus reverts to the traditional American position which prevailed before the Senate wrested foreign affairs control away from President Wilson. But he will appoint "committees" from Senate and House to whom full and frequent information will be given.

Second, Viscount Snowden, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer, hero to British public opinion of England's most successful post-war assertion of its financial demands at the 1929 Hague Reparations Conferences, warned his successor, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, not to jeopardize the chances of agreement with the United States by too much public speaking before March 4.

Third, at Geneva, in London, and in the Far East, Great Britain seems closer than before to the stand against recognition of Manchoukuo taken by the United States. This aligning of London with Washington, which has been gradually emerging in recent days, manifestly helped the League's Committee of Nineteen toward a stronger attitude to Japan.

## Chamberlain Declines To Verify Lump-Sum Debt Payment Report

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, refused to disclose the nature of the Anglo-American debt negotiations in the House of Commons which resumed sessions today.

Reliable sources had put their stamp of authority on reports that Great Britain would seek to settle the American war debt immediately with a single payment.

The new British debt commission was expected to offer flat payment of about one-third of the sum now allocated for settlement in the next 50 years.

The plan, frequently suggested in the past, appeared to have emerged from the field of speculation simultaneously with the arrival of Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, who came here for the express purpose of enlightening the British Cabinet on the debts views of President-Elect Roosevelt, with whom he talked recently on plans for the forthcoming debt conference in Washington.

The proposal for an immediate settlement of the debt, as explained in well-informed quarters, would mean an offer of outright payment of $1,250,000,000 to $2,000,000,000. The present outstanding debt is about $4,302,450,000. Great Britain has paid $2,007,348,298, most of this before the 1923 British Debt Commission obtained the new funding agreement under which $4,600,000,000 was to be paid over a period of 62 years.

## English Boys to Get U. S. Scholarships

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Feb. 7—Scholarships for study at Lawrenceville School have been established for three English boys who offer the best promise of later being able to put into practical use the understanding they receive of American boys and of life in the United States.

The scholarships, which will be awarded annually, were ratified by the trustees of the school at their quarterly meeting Feb. 4 after officials of the alumni association had indorsed the plan. Announcement was made by Dr. Mather A. Abbott, headmaster of the school.

Simultaneously, the trustees announced formation of an English committee headed by Viscountess Astor to select the three boys each year. Other members of the committee are Viscount Burnham, a British publisher; Count Vanden Heuval and Mr. Ray Athelton, counselor of the Embassy in London. The scholarships will be entirely different in scope and purpose from those awarded each year by the English-Speaking Union at certain American schools, the announcement said. The boys will be at no expense whatever during their stay in this country; their living expenses and tuition fees will be paid by Lawrenceville School and their vacations will be spent at the homes of classmates. They will follow a special course but will attend classes with other boys and will have no special privileges.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HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
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LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
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# NEW YORK ASKS $98,500,000 FROM R. F. C. FOR WORK

## Commission Seeks Fund for Self-Liquidating Public Projects

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 — Federal funding on $98,500,000 worth of self-liquidating construction projects in New York State will be asked of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on Thursday, when the state's emergency public works commission presents a portfolio of public and private work plans in this amount and urges immediate initiation of such work as a step to relieve unemployment distress here.

Following an all-day meeting of the commission yesterday, Mr. Robert Moses, chairman of the body, announced that six self-liquidating improvement projects had been approved by the committee as types specified in the provision governing federal loans. Three of them, calling for an outlay of $81,700,000, had the commission's unqualified approval, he said. He added that Mr. Alfred E. Smith, at the request of the membership, will join the mission to Washington. Mr. Smith is not a member of the body.

The biggest project for which funds will be sought is the Hudson River vehicular tunnel at Thirty-eighth Street, Manhattan, which calls for an outlay of $75,000,000. The two others having the commission's full indorsement are two toll bridges leading to Grand Island, between Niagara Falls and Buffalo, requiring $3,700,000, and a Hudson River bridge connecting Catskill and Hudson, costing $3,000,000.

Tentatively approved projects include a $7,500,000 slum-elimination project in Manhattan's lower east side, a $5,050,000 causeway connecting Freeport, L. I., with Jones Beach and with Long Beach and a $4,000,000 toll parkway along the Hudson Palisades from the New York-New Jersey line to Bear Mountain Park.

The housing proposal falls within the self-liquidating category by reason of a set-up guarded to clear its indebtedness within a satisfactory period. As with the others of this group, however, it requires certification in certain details, the clarification of such points as tax exemption and legislative sanction.

While the six projects named do not clear the commission's slate, it will postpone consideration of other work proposals until its return from Washington, Mr. Moses said, in its desire to get action at once on the unemployment situation in New York.

## MIDDLESEX CLUB TO HONOR LINCOLN

Mr. Edward T. Clark of Washington, D. C., for 17 years personal secretary to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge and who acted in the same capacity for President Calvin Coolidge during the years of his incumbency, will be the guest speaker at the annual Lincoln Night Dinner to be held at the Hotel Statler this evening. Advance distribution of tickets indicates a capacity attendance at this dinner, according to Mr. Charles H. Ramsay, perennial treasurer of the Middlesex Club, which is giving the dinner.

Other speakers scheduled to address the club are Mr. Edwin H. Lincoln of Pittsfield, commander of the Massachusetts department, Grand Army of the Republic, who will give the tribute to Abraham Lincoln. Others will be Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts; Mr. Erland F. Fish, President of the Senate and Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House. Mr. Jay R. Benton, former Attorney-General and president of the Middlesex Club, will be the toastmaster.

# Committee Votes To Oust Senate's Sergeant-at-Arms

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—The Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously today set in motion the machinery for removing Mr. David S. Barry, sergeant-at-arms, for an article in the New Outlook, declaring that certain members of Congress accepted bribes. By 10 to 4 the committee rejected a substitute motion permitting Mr. Barry voluntarily to resign.

Whether libel action will be taken against the magazine for publishing his article remains to be seen. The committee will meet tomorrow on the Walsh resolution which would certify a copy of the evidence to the district attorneys of Washington and New York for action under libel laws.

The vote of the committee today came after a two hours' hearing which included testimony from Mr. Barry, Mr. William C. Cheatham, a clerk in Mr. Barry's office, and Mr. William C. Johnstone, assistant professor of political science at George Washington University.

# 'Farm Parity' Fails To Stop Seed Loans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Department of Agriculture went right ahead yesterday in its preparation for distributing $90,000,000 to finance farmers in producing this years' crops, which bill was signed by President Hoover Feb. 4, and in Congress action was planned to report the "farm parity" bill to the Senate before the week is out.

Following President Hoover's signing of the Crop Loan Bill Feb. 4, Secretary Hyde and his assistants undertook today to draft regulations to cover issuance of loans through six regional offices. Large stacks of applications are on hand.

Opponents, including Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York, minority leader of the House, attacked it on the ground it would serve to increase agricultural surpluses already large and burdensome.

The bill provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may lend the money to farmers in return for a lien on the crop. Formulation of rules and regulations is placed in the hands of the Secretary. A cut in production of as much as 30 per cent may be required by the Secretary in return for a loan, but the law does not compel him to make that stipulation. The measure also provides $1,000,000 for loans for livestock feed in drought-ridden areas, the borrower to give a lien on the livestock.

## CITY COUNCIL SEEKS PRINTING OF COUNTY

Efforts to have the official printing of Suffolk County done in the municipal printing plant were begun in the Boston City Council yesterday following the announcement that employees in the municipal plant would henceforth work on alternate weeks only.

The 50 per cent reduction in work would not be in force if the printing were to be done by the city instead of being distributed among private firms. The city pays for the county printing. More than 140 men are employed in the municipal plant. Approximately $60,000 is said to have been spent in 1932 with outside printers.

### MUSSOLINI FAVORS SHOW

ROME, Feb. 7 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini yesterday approved an exposition in March in Rome of the natural science exhibit which is intended for the Italian building at the Chicago Century of Progress.

# INFLATION PLANS OFFERED TO MEN OF WALL STREET

## Owen and Thomas Defend Action by Congress to Liberalize Credit

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Inflation of currency and credit, controlled by Congress so as to avoid overexpansion, is the remedy for the existing economic situation, according to Mr. Robert L. Owen, co-author of the Federal Reserve Act and formerly a Democratic United States Senator from Oklahoma, and Senator Elmer Thomas (D.), also of that State.

Speaking at the dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, given by a group of members of stock and commodity exchanges to discuss the budget, currency expansion and kindred problems, Mr. Owen outlined a proposal for inflation under which the Secretary of the Treasury would issue treasury notes identical in every respect with Federal Reserve notes except that they would bear no reference to Federal Reserve banks.

The dinner was attended by about 450 persons and was said to be one of the largest gatherings of Wall Street men in recent years. Other speakers advocated "reflation," tariff modification and charged that the trade recession was the result of policies of Wall Street bankers who decided in 1920 that "America was too prosperous."

Explaining the advantages of his proposal for issuing Treasury notes, Mr. Owen said that these notes could be used to buy United States bonds, thus saving interest on the bonds and furnishing an exchange medium which could not be cornered and which could be easily and positively controlled. The money could be put into circulation by paying it to persons who sold the bonds, or paying current government expenses to employees and pensioners instead of raising more taxes from people who have no money with which to pay them, he said.

Flowing into banks, the money would form demand deposits, adding to the available currency, and when it reached the reserve banks, it would add to reserves and entitle banks to extend 10 times as much new credit as they deposit, he said.

Senator Thomas charged that New York City financiers "alone can give the order and set in motion the machinery which will pull us out of the depression." He advocated "reasonable and controlled expansion of currency and credit" as a means of bringing an upturn in business.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale University urged the use of stamp scrip to "reflate" and stimulate currency circulation which has been depressed by hoarding and sluggishness "at least twice as much as the contraction in the quantity of the currency medium."

Mr. Robert M. Harriss of Harriss & Vose was chairman of the committee which arranged the dinner.

## FUNDS FOR FAULTY FOUNDATION PASSED

The Boston School Committee voted to appropriate an additional sum of more than $40,000 to correct faulty construction in the foundation of the new high school building at Grove Hall. Members of the committee expressed reluctance in authorizing the additional expenditure, but the work is so far advanced it is believed unwise to abandon the project.

The land is said to be unsound under a certain part of the foundation. Although the city engineers approved the site, the contractors were obliged to call for $100,000 above the contract price to correct the unsettled condition of the ground, previous to the action taken last night to obtain an additional sum.

## AROOSTOOK COUNTY GRANTED $37,000 LOAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Aroostook County, Maine, has been granted an emergency relief loan of $37,000 by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to meet relief needs during February. The loan is the first granted by the corporation to Maine and the first request from the Governor of that State.

Although the loan was made an obligation of the county, the request under the law came from the Governor. In his application it was stated that lack of work in the woods during the past two years had made it necessary for a large number of people to seek assistance from their respective towns and that a great many families were now receiving their entire support from this source. The low price of potatoes has made it very difficult for towns in the potato growing sections to collect taxes.

# Woman Drives Over Uncompleted Pan-America Road

A few venturesome motorists from the United States, among them a woman driving her own automobile, have made the trip to Mexico City over the new Pan-American Highway, but the undertaking is not yet to be recommended to tourists generally, according to Mr. William H. Furlong, highway representative of the San Antonio, Texas, Chamber of Commerce, who was in Boston Monday.

Mrs. Pearl H. Doremus of New York City, who is a grandmother and an experienced transcontinental tourist, negotiated the route successfully in the wake of Mr. Furlong's party in December. Long stretches in the mountain section of the route still consist only of a ledge wide enough for one car, blasted out of the side of precipitous rock walls. Other sections are very rough. Hence Mr. Furlong advises none but experienced drivers to go through.

An extensive section of northern Mexico, however, is already open with completed sections of the highway. A smooth, wide national road extends 220 miles from Nuevo Laredo on the Rio Grande through Monterrey and Victoria to Valles. Señor Leopoldo Farias, director-general of the Federal Highway Commission, has assured Mr. Furlong that the last stretches of this sector in the Panuco Valley will be graveled in time for all-weather travel during the rainy season which begins in June. Widening and surfacing of the mountain sections will require more than a year yet.

Except for the rainy summer season a 100-mile road is passable from above Valles to Tampico on the coast. This road, not a federal project, was opened through the energy of Gen. Anselmo Macias, commandant of troops stationed at Tampico, who led his men into the jungle to hack a passage through with their machetes. Citizens of Tampico, hearing of their initiative, subscribed funds to buy them equipment and the result is a connection between that city and the Pan-American route.

# Relief Fund Total Rises to $2,035,682

Contributions to the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign fund, now in the fourth week of the drive, have reached a total of $2,035,682, it was reported rom headquarters this morning. Funds received since yesterday have amounted to about $34,000, it was said.

Despite the failure of contributions through industry to equal the amount of last year's contributions at the same comparative time in the campaign, workers say they are encouraged in the fact that those groups, which from day to day turn in final reports, have surpassed the totals of last year. With canvassers functioning in full force, the committee may now expect to receive more optimistic reports, they say.

In communities where organization of the canvass committee was quickly accomplished, splendid results already are reported. Campaign workers expect increasing returns from the industry and finance committee this week as several of the trades which began their canvass later than others are now functioning in full force. Demands on the private welfare agencies participating in the campaign have reached unprecedented proportions during the past few days, it was reported from campaign headquarters, causing those in charge of the drive to urge more than ever the giving of contributions to the fund that the $5,000,000 goal may be reached.

### BOUNDARY APPEAL DATE SET

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Vermont and New Hampshire will have until Feb. 27, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday, to file exceptions to the report of Judge Edmund F. Trabue of Louisville, Ky., special master, in their boundary dispute. The case was set for hearing on April 10.

# GOVERNMENTAL FAULTS LAID TO VOTE SLACKERS

## Institute of Citizenship in Georgia Shares Debate With Press Group

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 7—The indifference of America's voters was given as the chief cause of many governmental ills by Dr. Harold Gosnell of the University of Chicago, who addressed an audience composed of public officials, newspaper editors and other guests of the Institute of Citizenship and Georgia Press Institute, which opened at Emory University here today.

"Complaints are made about taxes, about the failure of the Government to protect persons and property, about the conditions of the streets, and about the shortcomings of the governments, national, state and local," said Dr. Gosnell, "but the indifferent citizen fails to see his responsibility for these conditions. The political organizations which misuse the public money and which fail to protect the ordinary citizen are based primarily on the indifference of the great mass of citizens.

"It is estimated that in Georgia in 1932 there were about 1,000,000 white adult citizens. Reports indicated that 450,000 or less than one-half were registered. Of these 1,000,000 possible voters, only 225,000 or about 25 per cent took the trouble to go to the polls and vote last November. Only two states, Mississippi and South Carolina, had a lower voting record than this."

Dr. Gosnell stated that an analysis showed that the decline in the attention of voters in this entire country is a national problem. There are too many competing interests to politics. The citizen's attention is attracted by so many forms of entertainment that he is diverted from his duty of intelligent voting.

It was Dr. Gosnell's opinion that a system of some form of proportional representation would encourage people to vote and would have a wholesome effect on the southern states where frequently no minority party is represented.

Dr. Gosnell was the first of a group of internationally known authorities on journalism and public affairs to speak before the Sixth Annual Institute of Citizenship of Emory University. The topic chosen for discussion during the convention "The Press and Public Opinion," was considered so significant at the present time that the Georgia Press Association was invited, and accepted, an invitation to hold its 1933 Press Institute at the same time.

## LORD MARLEY TALKS ON ORT FEDERATION

The purposes of the People's Ort Federation were explained last night by Lord Marley, Labor whip in the House of Lords, former Undersecretary of State for War. Addressing a group of Boston Jews at the Boston City Club, Lord Marley pointed out conditions in Russia and Poland and how the work of the Ort can assist in bringing about world peace.

Among the purposes of the Ort, the speaker said, are to promote and support trade and vocational education among Jewish people in eastern Europe as well as to maintain and encourage agricultural Jewish activities in Russia, Poland and Bessarabia. It also plans to assist Jewish communities in the process of changing their economic structure from trade to industry and to assist declassed Jews to acquire citizenship through work by providing them with the necessary tools and machinery for productive labor.

## SECOND BANK STOPS RUN IN NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7 (AP)—While the Hibernia Bank & Trust Company, one of New Orleans's largest banks, was riding out a run successfully yesterday, a second run developed against the Continental Bank & Trust Company, a comparatively small bank catering to wage earners, but the president said funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would enable it to meet all demands.

Mr. James J. A. Fortier, president of the Continental Bank, addressed the crowd from the balcony, saying the Reconstruction Corporation had provided money to pay depositors in full but that the bank was sound and there was no reason for alarm. His speech served to thin the lines and when the bank closed at 6 p. m., three hours after the normal closing time, the crowd had disappeared.

# Conciliatory Plan In Farm Mortgage Situation Advised

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 7 (AP)—Establishment of conciliatory boards designed to establish the reasonableness of farm foreclosures was suggested today as possible solution of the rural mortgage situation.

The suggestion came following a meeting yesterday of the representatives of companies holding $1,000,000,000 in farm mortgages, who indicated a belief that the main hope of settlement lay in the establishment of conciliatory bodies.

Farm mortgage moratoria, such as are now in effect in Iowa were termed "bad business" by Mr. F. B. Goudy of Omaha.

Mr. Goudy, representing the Travelers Insurance Company, was the main speaker, and he asserted that the problem facing the loan companies today is to collect a reasonable portion of the income of the mortgaged farms to meet interest and taxes.

He warned against letting "this thing roll along," saying if such a course were taken "it will be worse than ever."

He placed the blame on the shoulders of both the farmer and the loan companies. The farmer, he said, "wanted to borrow more than he should and we wanted to loan him more than he should borrow."

The meeting resulted in the formation of Iowa-Nebraska Farm Association, with Dean E. W. Trick of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as chairman.

# Mollison Wings Way Over Africa

PARIS, Feb. 7 (AP) — A message picked up by Orly Airdrome near here said Capt. J. A. Mollison, British aviator who is attempting a speed flight from England to Brazil, took off from Agadir, Morocco, for Villa Cisneros, Rio de Oro, at 9:35 a. m. (4:35 a. m., E. S. T.) today.

He expected to reach Villa Cisneros, a Spanish prison colony for monarchist and other political deportees, on the west coast of Africa, at 4 p. m. He reached Agadir at 7:20 a. m. on the second leg of his flight from Barcelona, Spain.

Captain Mollison planned to rest at Villa Cisneros and hop off at midnight for Senegal. From there he was to attempt the 3000-mile flight across the south Atlantic to Brazil. Captain Mollison started from Lympne, Eng., yesterday morning.

### Distance Plane Reports

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The British Royal Air Force fliers, Squadron Leader O. R. Gayford and Flight Lieut. G. E. Nicholetts, were well over Africa today in their attempt to set a new world record for a nonstop distance flight.

A message at 8:35 a. m. (3:35 a. m. E. S. T.) gave their position as 14.46 degrees north, 9.52 degrees east, and their distance about 2770 miles from Cranwell, Lincolnshire, England. They were near the north Nigeria border. A message received by the Air Ministry at 10 a. m. was so faint it could not be made out. They hope to reach Cape Town, distance of 6198 miles, and thus smash the long distance record set by the Americans, Capt. Russell Boardman and Lieut. John Polando, in a flight from New York to Istanbul, Turkey.

### B. & M. PROMOTES MULLANEY

Promotion of Mr. P. J. Mullaney to freight traffic manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad was announced today coincident with the receipt of approval from the Interstate Commerce Commission of the appointment of Mr. J. W. Rimmer to be general freight traffic manager of the Boston & Maine and the Maine Central Railroads.

# Not In Years Has the Senate Been So Near In Cabinet Talk

## Selection May Establish Precedent—Four Considered —Cleveland Named Three

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—Not in recent years has speculation over a President-Elect's Cabinet revolved around so many acting members of the Senate and precedents are being searched for like instances in the past. At the same time discussion continues whether an Administration is aided or handicapped by choosing Senators.

One view holds, for example, that it would aid Mr. Roosevelt in securing Congressional coöperation, particularly in foreign affairs, while another group feels it would weaken the Democratic control in the upper chamber to remove from it men of Cabinet caliber.

Many Presidents have filled our Cabinets from Congress in the past, but not since Cleveland's day have so many Senators—Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, Thomas J. Walsh (D.) of Montana, Cordell Hull (D.) of Tennessee, and Bronson Cutting (R.) of New Mexico, been mentioned in such insistence, for simultaneous service. Mr. Cleveland did include three Senators in his Cabinet, Bayard for State, Garland for Attorney-General, and Lamar for the Interior.

Cleveland, in his second term, also went to the Senate for John G. Carlisle, his Secretary of Treasury, and to the House for H. A. Herbert, his Secretary of the Navy.

Down in the time of President Taft, Senator Philander C. Knox was picked from the Senate for Secretary of State, in the hope of securing senatorial coöperation in foreign affairs.

Wilson chose no senators but turned rather to the House. His first Cabinet included two representatives, Burleson and William B. Wilson. Bryan was a former representative. Later on, two more representatives were included, Carter Glass and Joshua W. Alexander, A. Mitchell Palmer, who later became Attorney-General, was a former representative.

Harding included two Senators, Albert B. Fall and Harry S. New, and John W. Weeks, a former Senator.

Coolidge in his second Administration selected Frank B. Kellogg for Secretary of State, a former Senator.

Hoover included no Senators or Representatives in his original Cabinet, but two former Representatives, Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, and James W. Good, Secretary of War, were included in the course of the four years.

# Chicago Wins Taxation Right In Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Supreme Court, after a two weeks' recess, today handed down opinions in twenty cases, deciding, among other things, that states have authority to tax electricity generated by companies operating under license from the Federal Power Commission, may tax gasoline brought in by railroads and stored for use, and have power to enforce bucket-shop laws.

The Government scored a sweeping victory by winning all federal tax cases which were decided today, some of them carrying large amounts.

Chicago now will be free to collect its real estate taxes, the court refusing to review two cases, which sought to challenge the levies on the ground that personal property in Cook County was not bearing its fair share of the tax burden.

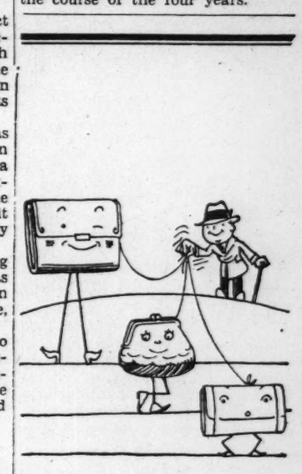
In two cases, South Carolina was sustained in taxing electricity. In one the tax was challenged by a company which claimed to be exempt as an instrumentality of the Federal Government, because it operated under a license granted by the Federal Power Commission.

The Tennessee act of 1925 taxing gasoline stored in that State was sustained by the Supreme Court in a case brought by the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.

The authority of the President to change customs duties without disclosing confidential information submitted by American producers to the Tariff Commission was sustained by the Supreme Court.

### LAME DUCK ACT SIGNED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, yesterday signed the lame duck amendment to the Constitution.

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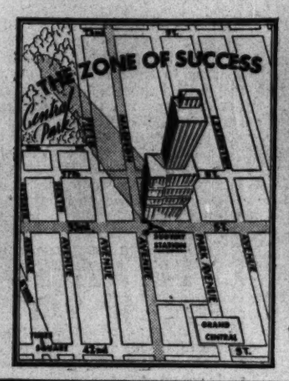


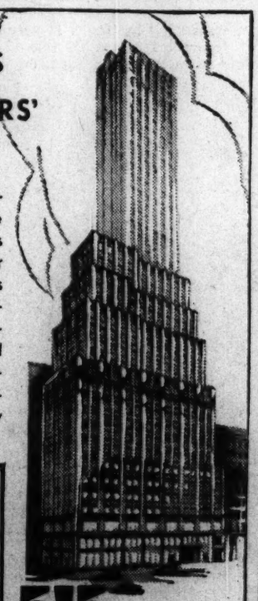

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# EDUCATIONAL

## *Where Story of Humanity's Moral 'First Steps' Is Read*

### *Oriental Institute's Labels Short and Refreshing*

By DOROTHEA KAHN

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

Chicago

A MUSEUM that talks the language of the layman and takes him almost by the hand, one might say, down the ages from the dawn of civilization to the Christian era, has been established here. It is the new "treasure house" of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, the repository of the archæological finds which the 12 expeditions of the institute have made and are making in the Near East.

Dr. James H. Breasted, director of the institute, feels that the museum has a duty to the public as well as to the student body and research staffs of the university, and has endeavored to make its exhibits easily understood by the person who has never studied ancient history. The arrangement is chronological, and the description or label that accompanies each case is written in popular style. While all necessary information is given, dullness has been avoided and a somewhat conversational note introduced that is refreshing to the museum visitor, whether he be advanced scholar or the humblest learner.

**Light Touches**

Moreover, Dr. Breasted's instructions to his staff to make the labels as short as possible have been admirably carried out. From a great mass of material, Dr. Watson Boyes, secretary of the museum, and his staff, have chosen the most striking facts and have written the descriptive material with a view to catching the attention. Sometimes light touches creep in. A statuette of a scribe found at Luxor, Egypt, dated about 30 centuries B. C., has a card of explanation which calls attention to the realistic nature of the work: "The waiting expression as of one about to take dictation is excellently revealed in the face." Observations like that bring antiquity close to one's own experience.

One can learn much about the beginnings of civilization by a leisurely stroll through the Egyptian Hall, where a wealth of material from the remote past is displayed. One starts with the stone age in Egypt. A cross section of the geologic history of the Nile shows the various layers in which records of early civilization were found, and there in a case are some of those very records, flint implements still bearing the marks struck by these primitive people. "The earliest known implements of man," they are labeled, and the statement gives the museum visitor a feeling that he is quite literally starting at rock bottom in his study of the upward climb of civilizaton.

**"Splendid"**

Exhibits are arranged in alcoves, each devoted to a period. This one, lettered "A," includes other implements that show increasing skill on the part of the Paleolithic people. Then come bracelets and necklaces, adornments of ivory, shell and glazed fruit. A stone jar is displayed with descriptive notes which point out that "the workmanship is splendid," and indeed as one gazes for a time at this bowl, one realizes how early in human history the artistic impulse found expression. All this material comes from a period roughly designated as "before 3400 B. C."

Alcove B, just one step later chronologically, gives the first bit of information about the home life of the ancients to be shown in the museum. Here is a household bed of the thirty-fourth century B. C., still in a good state of preservation. A mirror is placed under it so that the surviving bits of the leather "springs" can be seen.

In the next alcove the first portraits of the ancient people appear. Here is a fifth dynasty man and his wife; a palace official, Neni, of 2500 B. C.; and the scribe mentioned above. The scribe, it is declared, is the earliest portrait "in the round," and was made 2500 years before the Greeks began to show individuality in their portrait statues, so the legend says.

Then come King Ikhnaton and his wife, Queen Nofretete. Their aristocratic, sensitive faces as represented in the two busts of their period, which was 1350 B. C., make striking exhibits. Both are copies, plainly marked so that they will not be confused with the many originals in the museum.

**Home Life Reconstructed**

Then there are many small items, jewelry of many kinds, sandals, a fancy work bag, writing materials and so on, that help wonderfully to reconstruct, in one's imagination, the home life of the early people.

But Dr. Breasted sees more than records of mere material progress in the exhibits of this museum. In the relics displayed here he reads the story of humanity's intellectual and moral "first steps."

"In our museum halls," he said at the dedication of the building, "we can actually look upon the evidences of the transition from the age of materialism to the age of conscience and character." This evidence was an inscription upon a coffin to the effect a man might expect felicity beyond the grave only as he lived a worthy life here. This new conception of moral responsibility came some time between the third and second millenniums before Christ, according to the records. "Today you may walk between two cases in the museum," Dr. Breasted said, "and contemplate the original evidences, the actual tokens of this supreme transition in the life of man; the first defeat of materialism and the earliest dawn of conscience, the discovery of character, the emergence of social idealism."

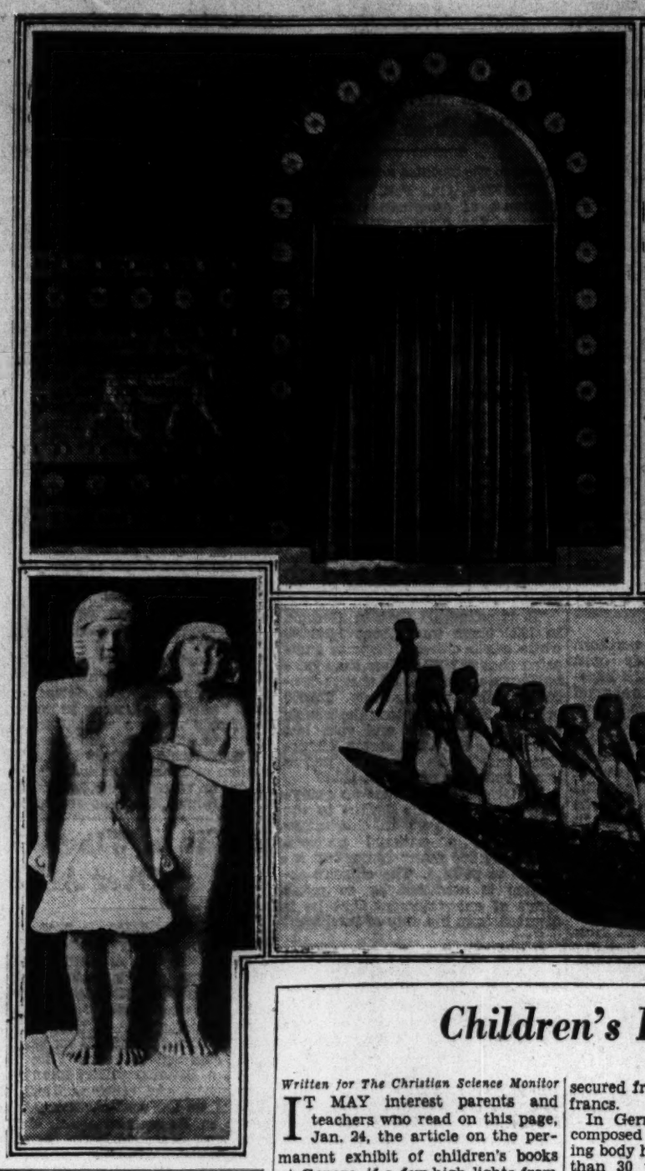
So one goes step by step down the ages until he comes to the Christian era, which seems by contrast pretty close to home. Even before the new era, one comes to exhibits touching on Bible history that have an air of familiarity. There are, for example, clay bricks from Rameseum, bearing the cartouches of Ramses II and other rulers, which, the label says, "are vivid reminders of the oppression of the children of Israel at the hands of some pharaoh often thought to be this very king." Modern archæology, however, takes the blame for persecution away from Ramses II and places it earlier.

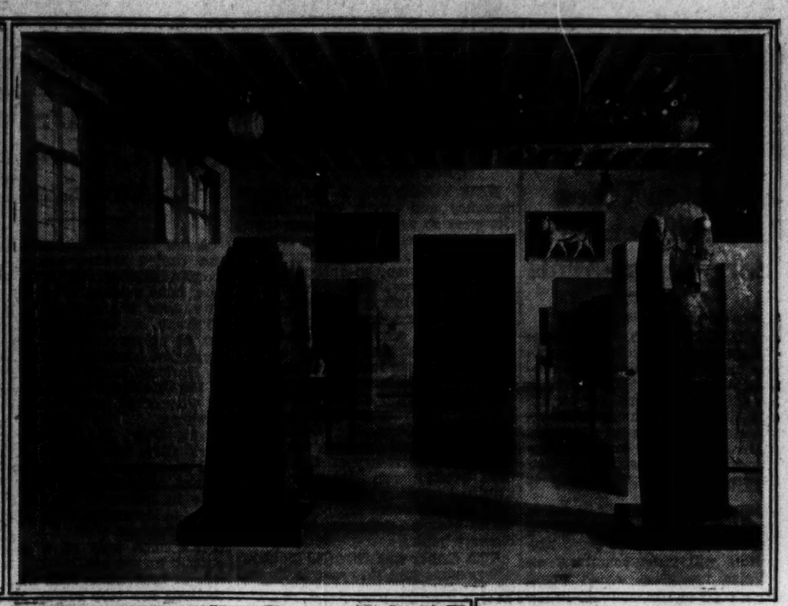
The Egyptian hall is only one section of the museum. There are similar, although as yet less complete, exhibits representing the parallel history of Assyria, Babylonia, and Palestine, and there is a Persian-Moslem hall.

**For Bible Students**

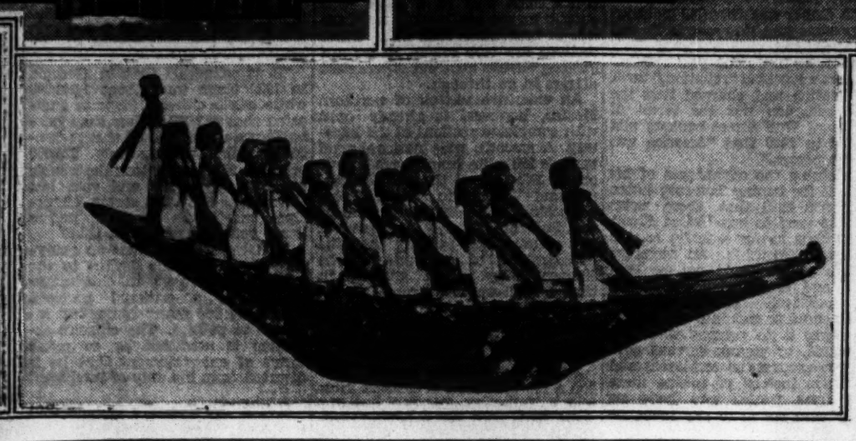
The Assyro-Babylonian Hall has a number of exhibits of extreme interest to students of the Bible, as for example a glazed brick wall part of which was taken from the palace of Nebuchadnezzar. Two yellow lines of brick, both originals, must often have been seen, the explanations states, by the Hebrew captives at about 596 B. C. Scholars at the institute think that the passage in Isaiah, which begins, "And an highway shall be there and a way," and which includes the line, "No lion shall be there, nor any ravenous beast . . ." may have been influenced in its expression by this wall, which pictured a highway that did have menacing lions.

Of course university classes make the fullest use of the museum. Classes in Biblical history make special trips to study exhibits bearing on their courses. A household arts class in costume design spent a whole week in the museum sketching ancient costumes from reliefs and examples of statuary. An art class was brought to the museum for lecture tours which covered two weeks of the course. Divinity classes and general humanities classes find the museum an aid to their work. Even elementary school teachers are finding it useful and are bringing their young pupils to see the things they study about. Dr. Watson Boyes, secretary of the museum, gives full coöperation with all groups who come for serious study, whatever their degree of advancement.









Two Upper Photos by Chicago Architectural Photographing Company. Two Lower, Courtesy of Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—Babylonian Gateway, in the Oriental Institute. Upper Right—Assyro-Babylonian Hall. Lower Left—Dishashah Nekheftka and Wife of the Fifth Dynasty. Lower Right—A Model Boat of the Middle Kingdom, Egypt, 2160-1788 B. C. Such Models Were Placed in Tombs So That Those Buried Therein Could Take a Pleasure Sail on the Nile When They Wished.

## *School-Home Emphasis In South America*

The bulletin of the International American Institute for the Protection of Childhood contains an interesting paper on School Coöperation by Señor F. Julio Picarel, inspector general of schools of Buenos Aires. Beginning with the school as a "cell" in the social organism and listing the social forces, such as government, universities, schools, clubs, leagues, etc., rural and urban, he emphasizes the need for a spirit of coöperation and especially for the collaboration of the home and school, since these influences are inseparably linked in education. Quoting Sarmiento, to the effect that "only the public can give forward impulse to education," he contends that the teacher must be the point of contact and should be the strongest supporter of these relationships; that the parents' associations exercise a decisive effect upon the progress of the school, and may make an immense contribution to public education. He emphasizes their possible services in the solution of problems of malnutrition, school absences, illiteracy, the provision of libraries and the support of the improved school curriculum.

## *Children's Books of 37 Lands*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IT MAY interest parents and teachers who read on this page, Jan. 24, the article on the permanent exhibit of children's books at Geneva, if a few high lights from the different countries concerning this exhibit are given here. As we said in the first article, a questionnaire was sent out and 37 countries answered in detail concerning the type of books the children read. These countries also supplied books for the permanent exhibit. This exhibit of the actual books and a great deal of helpful information concerning the sort of children's books that contribute to international understanding and good will, is at the headquarters of the International Bureau of Education, 44 Rue des Maraichers, Geneva, Switz. The catalogue of the exhibit, containing a complete list of the books from each of the 37 countries, may be secured from the bureau for 5 Swiss francs.

In Germany special commissions composed of members of the teaching body have been at work for more than 30 years. These commissions publish lists of books which serve as a basis of selection for school libraries, and study children's literature. A foreign section has now been added which fosters relationship with other countries, and deals with translations. In Australia and Canada the children are for the most part reading books from Mother England, although Canada sent in a special Canadian list. Belgian children read those from France and Holland. There are few books of Belgian origin for children.

In Bulgaria, oddly enough, poetry is the most flourishing feature of children's literature, which is still in the fantastic and legendary stage. Chinese children, so reports the University of Sun Yat-sen, have always had folk tales, but these have existed in written form only since 1921. China has no children's books to offer which are definitely for the purpose of stimulating international understanding, but the authorities at the university feel that any stories which give a true picture of China or any other country will do this for children. This point of view is held by Denmark, which has gone far in its study of children's literature, as indeed the country of Hans Anderson should go. The best modern books of any country lead to international friendship, says Miss Helga Mollerup of the Copenhagen Public Library. Denmark has many.

**Of Finland and Sweden**

Children of Finland have been reading the tales, poems and longer stories of the great classical writer, Zacharias Topelius. Beyond his works the output for children in that country has been small. A portion of Finland read Swedish books. Sweden, as would be expected, has an extensive literature for children. The fact that its "Wonderful Adventures of Nils" has sped across its borders and into the hearts of children everywhere would indicate possible wealth at home, as indeed it has, although few have been translated into English. While none of the other books on Sweden's list are familiar to the writer, a glance at the reports from both Norway and Sweden shows these countries to be well aware of the importance of good books for children.

It is interesting to think of Brazilian children as readers of the world-famous children's classics of other countries almost exclusively. Little Armanda reads Perrault, Grimm, Jules Verne, knows the Arabian Nights and Robinson Crusoe. Pedro of Mexico is doing the same. Japan, on the other hand, has very few modern children's books. An inquiry among elementary school children in that country revealed that books are less popular with Japanese children than are numerous periodicals. Children of India have not until recentiy had a literature of their own, but now books for them are multiplying rapidly. Many of these are adaptations of epic poems, fairy tales from the old Hindu mythology, tales from the Sanskrit. Translations of books from other countries are increasing in number.

It is a fascinating thing to realize that the children of Iceland are being brought up on the ancient sagas of the twelfth and thirteenth century in their original form. The Icelandic language, it will be remembered, has remained unchanged through the centuries intervening, and children of today can read these old stories. This very fact has, perhaps, kept Icelandic literature from contributing modern children's books to the world. Such an inquiry as the one undertaken by the International Bureau of Education may encourage this country and many others toward thought in this direction. Those who reported for Iceland insist that the children are pacifist in tendency in spite of being fed with this warlike food. Yet, recalling the stories of revenge and hate along with those of courage and loyalty in "Beowulf," and other sagas available in the original and translation, we should say that the ancient ideas of virtue and right are outdated by a higher sense of moral and spiritual worth. Children should be provided in every land with well written modern books along with the old. We have learned something of the worth of character and moral strength in modern times that we did not know even half a century ago.

**More Books Needed**

Many countries report that their great authors, men and women alike, have not written children's books. In some of these countries what children's literature has been developed has come from the pens of otherwise unknown women writers who have specialized in juvenile work. The need for taking greater thought for the children is indicated throughout the world. Countries like Great Britain, the United States, Sweden, and Italy, outstanding in their supply of excellent books written especially for children, are richly contributing to the progress of international understanding to be made by the younger generation.

Among the books for grown-ups, on the list of books and articles about children's reading sent in by different countries, is a fine collection published in English. We give here only a few:

Adventures in Reading. by May Lamberton Becker, New York, 1931.
Graded List of Books for Children, by Nora Beust. American Library Association, Chicago, 1930.
Books to Read. A classified and annotated catalogue, being a guide for young readers. London, Library Association, 1930. Also 1931 supplement, by Charles Nowell.
The Child's First Books, New York, Child Study Association. (Also annual publications on children's books, by this organization.)
Books as Passports to Peace, by Evaline Harrington, Columbus (Ohio) schools and League of Nations Association, 1931.
The Three Owls. Third Book. By Anne Carroll Moore. New York, Coward McCann, 1931. Also five other books by this writer.

The Toronto Public Library, Toronto, Ont., has several lists of books for boys and girls. The American Library Association in Chicago also puts out lists of various sorts. "Stories of American Life for Boys and Girls," compiled by Starbuck and Shuttleworth, is one of these. 1931.

T.

## *Advertising—and You*

### *IV—A Threefold Service*

By ARTHUR T. LEWIS

Advertising Writer and Executive

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

WHO profits most from advertising? You see a large advertisement in your newspaper or a page in a magazine. Someone has paid for its preparation and for the space it occupies. Someone apparently gains by it. Does only the advertiser benefit?

Let us suppose that a man invents an article of merit. To realize the fruits of his labors he must find buyers for the article, thus justifying its manufacture. Without advertising, he must go from store to store seeking those who will sell it—from door to door, searching for those who will buy it. In time, a limited number of people would thus know of it. Some will buy. Slowly, as more and more people learned of the article, sales would increase. The maker, limited to producing the number thus sold, would find his profits small, his costs high and would have to sell at a correspondingly high price. This would retard sales and slow up the entire cycle.

Suppose, instead, this man began at once to advertise, if only in his community. The results would soon be apparent. Many people would learn of the article quickly. Orders would flow back through the dealers in larger volume than otherwise. The maker could increase his output, thus increase his revenue and at the same time reduce his unit cost. Thus he could sell at a lower price, which would act as a spur to increase the rate of sales.

Applied to the corporation or the community, the results of such advertising differ only in degree. The tires of Akron, the automobiles of Detroit, the shoes of Brockton, St. Louis, and Milwaukee, the raisins of California, the laces of Lyons, the cutlery of Sheffield, represent the economies of mass production at their peak. To thrive, however, they must reach beyond their communities and seek buyers throughout the nation and even throughout the world.

President Hoover, when Secretary of Commerce, delivered an address before the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World in which he said, "The notion that advertising in its broad sense is an economic waste, has long since been abandoned. . . . It is an economical form of distribution."

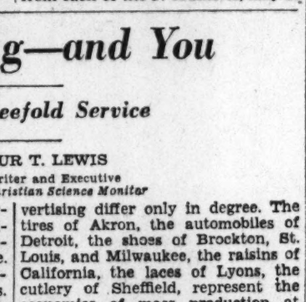
Advertising is an economic paradox. Obviously, it costs money, yet if it is properly done no one pays the bill. Advertising enables the manufacturer to increase his profits while reducing his costs. It permits the dealer to increase his volume of trade and do more business on less margin. It enables the public to buy at a lower price than would otherwise be possible. A profit for all! Advertising pays its own bill, out of the additional wealth it creates.

Answering the question, then, "Who profits from advertising?" we find it rendering a distinct service to each of three groups:

1. The manufacturer or producer.
2. The distributor (jobbers, dealers, retail merchants).
3. The user or buyer.

How it benefits each will be told more particularly in the next succeeding articles.

His Sales Are Small. Outside of His Telling What He Has to Sell No One Knows There Is Such an Article.




By Advertising, All the World Can Know What Is Offered.

Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree a positive force for the support of right advertising, as well as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefits from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

NEXT WEEK—"SERVING YOU THROUGH THE PRODUCER."

## *Mass Education In China Behaves Very Like a Colt*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Shanghai

THE "Tinghsien movement" for mass education and the improvement of local economic and political conditions has caught the imagination of Chinese in all parts of the country, and the word "Tinghsien-ism" has been coined in Chinese to describe all efforts to introduce modernized governmental methods into local districts.

Interest in the experiment begun at Tinghsien, a rural county in southern Hopei province, in 1926, has become so great that the group working under the supervision of Dr. James Yen is unable to cope with Chinese visitors from all parts of the country sent to study the methods being evolved. Dr. Yen feels that his experiment has become a "movement" too soon, and is asking more time to complete his experiments before extending his methods to other districts.

But progressive Chinese leaders are impatient, and insist that Dr. Yen already has obtained results at Tinghsien which can be applied immediately in other rural districts. The Hopei provincial government has asked him to establish a school for 3000 county magistrates at Tinghsien. The progressive military governors of Kwangsi province, Pai Chung-hsi and Li Tsung-jen, have ordered application of Tinghsien methods to every county in the province. Magistrates from a dozen provinces are now living in Tinghsien, watching the work of the experimenters.

Dr. Yen started a "mass education movement" in China in 1923, as a result of his success in teaching Chinese coolies employed with the allied armies in France to read and write. At the beginning he evolved the slogan "Make China literate within a generation." But he soon realized the enormity of the task, and in 1926 decided to concentrate his efforts upon a single county, where he could work out not only methods for mass education, but for economic, social and political improvement of rural districts.

Dr. Yen has attracted to this work an able group of Chinese educators, who have abandoned all prospects of material advancement and have worked with their leader at Tinghsien for a modest living wage during the past six years. The group includes men thoroughly educated in the fields of economics, agricultural economy, political economy, and social welfare. They are intent upon evolving an adaptation of western methods to the Chinese social order which may be applicable in any part of the country.

Tinghsien has gradually become a Mecca for Chinese interested in the improvement of local conditions. In the beginning, Dr. Yen agreed to send his subordinates to assist local officials apply the lessons learned at Tinghsien. Recently, however, he insists that the experiment should be more thoroughly tried out before it is applied elsewhere.

But many progressive officials declare that they cannot afford to wait. They argue that Dr. Yen may continue his experiments, but meanwhile should extend the methods already evolved to all parts of China. "Tinghsien-ism" promises to become a national movement supported with almost excessive enthusiasm by hundreds of eager younger Chinese, intent upon improving rural districts.

## *Colleges Releasing Hold On Secondary Schools*

The day of the domination of secondary school policies by the college are at an end, said E. Gordon Bill, dean of freshmen and director of admissions at Dartmouth College, while addressing the student body of Tabor Academy, Marion, Mass. Dean Bill prophesied a gradual but definite change in college entrance requirements. In tracing the history of these requirements the dean showed how certain of the colleges were tending to break away from a formal "15 college points" and allow a more liberal choice of subjects and a more flexible plan of examination and certificate. This change is quite in keeping with the present-day practice of allowing more electives in the college curriculum.

Dean Bill predicted a further shift in college entrance requirements from a prescribed quantity of work covered to a greater emphasis upon quality of achievement and real capacity for college work. He also described the care taken by Dartmouth and other colleges to get a complete picture of the personality and all around accomplishments of the candidate for admission.

## *The Future of Good Will*

In the universal competition for survival and increase, what chance has good will? In the long run it has every chance. Good will, like all ethical action, is best in the light of its total consequences.

A man may sometimes profit by selfishness and greed, but if his neighbors have the same policy, internal dissentions will weaken that social group. It will lose ground before a society made up of men of good will who give their united strength to the common good. The men of ill will ultimately will fail, along with the society they have weakened. A community is strongest only when men of good will greatly predominate, and thereupon they will undertake the complete elimination of ill will and greed as a needless social waste.

This picture, while greatly oversimplified, is true and representative for the long run. Good will toward men is not a quixotic dream. It is the rule of economy, effectiveness and power.—Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College.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Full charge if parents abroad.
*Illustrated Prospectus* *Fees Moderate*

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For full particulars apply to the Principal: MISS H. PATTRICK

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*"Eighty acres of fresh air and scenic beauty."*
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SEE *Also* Saturday's EDUCATIONAL PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS

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# THE HOME FORUM

## The Rustle of Spring at Middlebrook

AT THIS season of the year there are mysterious signs and portents at Middlebrook which civilized folk, on the other side of the hill, never suspect—a faint rustling of movement out-of-doors, the sound of swelling buds and little yellow stalks pushing up through the ground. It is a faint sound indeed, which civilized ears could never discern, but listen closely and perhaps you can hear just a murmur of it in the air these days. Listen to the whisper of the first jasmine buds beside my chimney yonder, the crunch of bold daffodils breaking the hard, black crust of winter, and the silent ringing of the snowdrop bells.

Or, if you are too civilized to hear these things, if you need something to convince you, listen to these first timorous croakings down in the swamp and that bubbling, liquid note that flashes across the fields, the first song of the meadow lark. You do not need to understand the wordless language of nature, or to hear the soundless sound of growth to realize what is happening. Under this cold, crisp surface, a stirring of spring is felt down below, deep down in the tireless earth. More frost may come, even another cold snap (as Bill Potts, our wood man, constantly reminds us) but the long sleep of winter is over, all the growing things are awake, and through them all a little flutter, a timid nod of understanding seems to pass. The out-of-doors has felt the spring, while civilized folk are still watching the calendar for enlightenment. It knows that, whatever the calendar may say, the year has turned.

First came the hardy pussy willows. By the lower road we found them, where the fields are flooded and the sea gulls swim about complacently among the stumps of Ah Kee's cabbages, and you can see the trees and the sky and the scurrying clouds turned upside down at your feet in every puddle. We pick a big bunch of silver pussy willows on their dark crimson stalks, and feel the utter smoothness of them, the sleek fatness of these special pussy willows that grow beside the lower road.

The little girl from next door, as usual, puts a double handful of them into a bowl of water when she goes to bed so that they may turn into real kittens by morning. Even our special pussy willows from the lower road somehow always disappoint her; but, having more than ample kittens in this neighborhood already, we bear this disappointment with fortitude.

* * *

Then, of a sudden one night, the old reliable jasmine against the chimney thrust out a dozen blossoms, little yellow stars at the end of long, green tendrils—a pale, unpretentious visitor this jasmine, who would never be noticed among the gorgeous guests of summer; but at this season, when the chimney vines about it are naked and the garden bed below is dark and leafless, how radiant it looks, how boldly its little yellow stars seem to gleam through the winter air, how bravely they nod in the wind and shine out on cold mornings, brighter than the sparkling frost!

Still more shyly came the witch-hazel, and it had been out some time before we noticed it—poor spidery flower of unimpressive yellow, but carrying a load of delicious perfume which many days of rain could not wash away, which defied the frost at night and scented the crisp air of winter with the very essence of spring.

We had hardly noticed the witch-hazel before Mrs. Glumby came over to Middlebrook to tell us the news that her famous rhododendron was actually in bloom; only one small bloom, it is true, but in bloom, nevertheless; and Mrs. Glumby's rhododendron, as all the world knows, is infallible. It has never made a mistake yet. It has never bloomed early if the spring were going to be late. But we could see that Mrs. Glumby resented our jasmine and our witch-hazel, which had got ahead of her old reliable weather prophet—new-fangled plants from the city which probably don't know anything about the climate.

We didn't offend Mrs. Glumby's rhododendrons further by revealing our other discovery at the base of the big rocks. There, well sheltered from the wind and snug under a blanket of oak leaves, we had found our first crop of snowdrops, little colonies of them clinging together as if they were afraid of the great bare world into which they had emerged. Their pale faces nod solemnly in the wind, like little old men with long white beards and flat green skullcaps. And, when we cleared away some more leaves, there were our daffodils up a good two inches. Very yellow, very tender they seemed, but the little girl from next door and I were glad to see that they had taken root so well; for our planting last autumn was somewhat crude—I prying the sod apart with a shovel, she throwing the bulbs in with whoops of delight and tramping the earth down hard on top of them before her industrious brother could pull them out again.

* * *

There are other portents of the coming change more easily recognized by laymen. What, for instance, can Archibald and the other goldfish be doing on the top of the water in the lily pond, luxuriating there in the pale sunshine, eyeing the world with a condescending air, like superior folk who have just come back after spending the winter in a fashionable, warmer climate. Archibald and his family have emerged from the mud down below and that is a portent certain enough for anyone. When we positively heard one of our own private frogs, the McGregors, croaking in the lily pond, we felt that the thing was certain. We went out and planted a row of early peas.

That same day the little girl from next door came rushing down the road, in her red sou'wester and green slicker coat, to announce that there was a new calf at Farmer Pudbury's with a nice warm nose at the very end of its face; and the little boy from next door staggered behind, with his sister's cast-off raincoat trailing on the ground, to confirm the news with this indisputable statement: "Cow—moo, moo." He made the same comment, by the way, when we went to see the three new Scottish terrier puppies at Mr. Beak's. Pointing a fat forefinger at these little woolly creatures that look exactly like toys out of a store, with black buttons for eyes, he said again, very solemnly: "Cow, moo, moo." And finally, when his sister assured me that she had seen a robin, red breast and all, on a fir tree, her brother added reflectively: "Cow—moo, moo."

As if humiliated by such ignorance, his sister hastened to explain: "He means cow—moo. But it was a robin really. Then, he's only a boy, you know."

Besides these more obvious phenomena which anyone can interpret, there is a new feeling about things which you cannot sense from the other side of the hill, nor from a plush-upholstered sedan as you speed through the country—a subtle change in the atmosphere, not just in temperature but in actual quality and texture, not merely an added warmth but a kind of softness and faint pungency which cannot be conveyed in words—the distilled essence of swelling buds, flowing sap and rain falling lightly on new grass. And, if you will look closely into one of the little drops of water that sparkle on the branches of the old plum tree, you will see in it a perfect image of this countryside turned upside down—a tiny world complete—very green, very radiant and glorious, as if the spring had been captured already in this quivering globule.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.


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## *Hour of the Swan*

This is an evening when the wind forgets
To stir the water, this is nightfall spun
Of air and eloquence when beauty lets
Its spell remain and time is halcyon.
The willow dreams and the cool ilex is
Silver reflected; the pellucid stream
Wears emerald. What metamorphosis
Turned light and shadow into such a dream?

This is the hour of marble and the dawn
May wear a deeper silver when the moon
Forsakes the valley but the gilded swan
Will never be as ivory, the lagoon
Will never quite reflect so perfectly
Plumage and wing and bird and fleur-de-lis.

HAROLD VINAL.

## Experiencing Poetry

Poetry, one way or another, is "about" human experience; there is nothing else that it can be about. But to whatever particular human experience it alludes, it is not that experience. Love poetry is poetry, not love; patriotic poetry is poetry, not patriotism; religious poetry is poetry, not religion. But good poetry does something more than allude to its subject; it is related to it; and it relates us to it. . . . It reminds us of a certain experience, and by its style it awakes a certain faculty for that experience. We are told of a thing; we are made to feel as if that thing were possible to us; and we are so made to feel it—whatever the thing may be, joy or despair or what not—that our knowledge is an intense satisfaction to us; and this knowledge and this satisfaction are for some period of time complete and final; and this knowledge, satisfaction, and finality are all conveyed through the medium of words, the concord of which is itself a delight to the senses. . . .

Lesser verse does not do so much. It may remind us that we have some capacity or other, but it does not communicate a delighted sense of it, nor therefore can it join that sense to the equally delighted sense of words. The *Armada* is, in its way, an exciting and pleasing piece of writing. But it does not arouse in us a sense of our capacity for staunch patriotism; it excites by reminding us that there is a capacity for staunch patriotism.

Bolingbroke in *Richard II* talks very beautifully about exile. But we are much more inclined to think as we read, "That is how I should like to talk if I were ever exiled"; we are reminded of our capacity for beautifully expressing our grief at exile rather than of our capacity for suffering exile—that is with Ruth more than with Bolingbroke. Horatius confronting Lars Porsena, FitzJames confronting Roderick Dhu, do not convey a sense of man's capacity for heroism; they at most remind us that man has a capacity for heroism.

Round turned he, as not deigning
Those heathen ranks to see;
Naught spake he to Lars Porsena,
To Sextus naught spake he.

How jolly to behave like that! The pretence of such behavior is agreeably invoked by those admirable lines. For they are, in their degree, admirable; it is another, and a moral, question how far we allow them to deceive us: they do not try to. They thrill us, and thrills are good, only one cannot live by thrills. But:

So spake the Seraph Abdiel, faithful found,
Among the faithless faithful only he;
Among innumerable false unmoved,
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified.

It would not be so easy to behave like *that*. Our capacity for heroism is stirred—or at least our desire for, our recognition of, that capacity. But can we desire or recognize something of which we are *entirely* incapable? . . .

Our capacities then for some sort of general experience of the world are awakened by the greater masters. As far as poetry is concerned, it does not matter what that capacity is: Macbeth is as poetically effective as Samson. Both express our sense of a faculty for taking in many experiences as a whole, for knowing and enjoying them, for knowing and enjoying them in the exquisite sensuous delight of words. Anybody who can cause us to do that is a great poet.—CHARLES WILLIAMS, in "The English Poetic Mind." (New York and London: The Oxford University Press.)

Courtesy of E. Weyhe, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

*Thistle: From a Photograph by Karl Blossfeldt*

A FEW years ago, Professor Karl Blossfeldt published his first volume of photographic studies, "Wundergarten der Natur," dealing with art forms in plant life. He has followed this recently with a new edition, "Urformen der Kunst," from which the above photograph is taken. This and other of his photographs are on view at the Germanic Museum, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., from February 3 through February 18.

Through the medium of his camera, Professor Blossfeldt brings out the parallels between nature and various phases of the history of art, from ancient to modern. Gothic arches, the formalism of Byzantine design, the contrast of angular and curved lines in so-called modern art are found to have prototypes among vegetables, flowers and shrubs. In the majority of cases, he has magnified his subjects, enabling one to see delicate designs and patterns which would otherwise be lost.

Remarkable, too, is his treatment of light and shade, a factor which emphasizes the artistic lines and curves of plant life. His specimens are usually mounted singly or in small groups. Seldom does he rely on artificial arrangement for his effect. The subjects which he depicts are as nature arranged them, and the photographer is willing to reproduce them naturally.

One should, however, when referring to this aspect of his work, mention those photographs suggestive of modern textile design. In some cases, blossoms have been arranged in formal patterns against leafy backgrounds. Here the artificial enters, and some of the merit is lost. For it is in the simple, though artistic reproduction of actual plant specimens that the photographer excels.

Professor Blossfeldt's approach is from a modern standpoint. Form and design, rather than actual subject matter, are his chief concerns. In the reproduction of a thistle, he has preserved the true sturdiness of the plant, at the same time displaying a series of curves blending into artistic composition, qualities which, in their natural size, would remain too small to be discovered. The specimen has been mounted on a plain background, which further enhances its simple beauty.

## The Hills and Their Names

When one knows a district merely by casually passing through, how remote and uninteresting it may seem! But, when one can recognize and name its different parts how familiar and friendly it becomes. Before Gourock, on the west coast of Scotland, lies the Firth of Clyde in all its width and beauty; and on the opposite shore rise the heights of Argyllshire, hill after hill, and ben after ben against the skyline. For a long time, I merely looked upon these heights as "hills," without recognizing them individually; but, now that I know something of their names and what they mean, the whole outlook holds an entirely new interest.

For instance, immediately across the firth rises Strone—the Gaelic meaning of which is promontory or height, and Blairmore, next to Strone, arises from *blar*, a field, and *mor*, great, the great field—the bare green crown of the hill answering to this description. Farther on is Finnartmore, reaching from Strone to the village of Kilmun, and this is said to derive its title from its resemblance to the upturned hull of a ship—*fin* meaning sloping, and *art* a ship. Kilmun, by the way, is from *eille*, a cell, and *mun*, possibly from Mungo, the name of the saint.

Near the heads of Holy Loch and Loch Eek is Meall An T. *Meall* means a bare hill, *an*, of the, and *t*, or *tigh*, dwelling; here we have the-hill-of-the-house. Another descriptive name is Cnoc Fraocach, a hill near Glen Finnart. *Cnoc* is hillock, and *fraocach*, heathery. Then there is Ardentinny, not far distant; *ard*, a height; *an*, of the, and *teine*, fiery; height of fire (beacon).

Behind the towns of Dunoon and Hunter's Quay rise the Cowal Hills, which derive their name from the peninsula which stretches between the Firth of Clyde and Loch Fyne—*gobhal*, pronounced gowal, meaning prong, or fork. Not far from Holy Loch is Creag na Calliche—the rock of the old woman; and at a greater distance is Bodach Bochd Cairn—Poor old Man's Cairn, both no doubt associated with some legend of the past.

Then there is the Sleeping Giant whose peaceful profile is silhouetted high above the little town of Blairmore; and farther along, the Duke of Argyle's Bowling Green (so-called because of its rugged appearance!) raises its broken outline against the sky. These are merely a few of the names of the hills in this particular district, but already I feel on a homelier footing; for no longer do the Argyllshire giants loom across the firth in a dusky, mysterious group, but, stand—wreathed, or sun-bathed, each one stands out as an old acquaintance ready with a welcome—back to the West Coast.

## *Frosty Interval*

To-night, at last, we know the moon is frost:
This dust of rime that crystals on the fronds
Of ferns, erect, grown hoary and embossed
Upon the ebony dark, but corresponds
To silver drenching from the moon, whose petal
Is frosty metal.

Only in this half-forest and half-field
Is this arrested season, where one walks
Encased in pearl and by the moon revealed.
The brook is all the silver tongue that talks,
Flowing from secret fir to frosty glade,
Momently arrayed. . . .

—HOWARD MCKINLEY CORNING, in *The Lyric*.

## *'Aspiration*

I, painting from myself and to myself,
Know what I do, am unmoved by men's blame,
Or their praise, either. Somebody remarks
Morello's outline, there, is wrongly traced,
His hue mistaken: what of that?—or else,
Rightly traced and well ordered: what of that?
Speak as they please, what does the mountain care?
Ah, but a man's reach should exceed his grasp,
Or what's a heaven for? All is silver-gray
Placid and perfect with my art: the worse!
I know both what I want, and what might gain:
And yet how profitless to know; to sigh,
"Had I been two, another and myself,
Our head would have o'erlooked the world!"

—From "Andrea del Sarto," by ROBERT BROWNING, in "Poems."

## Garrick's Villa

On hearing that Garrick's Temple, between Sunbury and Hampton Court, was to be let and therefore was on view, I straightway took steps to see it. . . . Garrick lived in the mansion across the road, now called "Garrick's Villa." . . .

Garrick, who acquired the property in 1754, when he was thirty-seven, was never so happy as when he was there, leading a life as different as might be from that behind the footlights. You may imagine him in his proprietorial pride, for the house has not been altered; merely divided into flats. The grounds might have been larger then, but are still ample, with the mulberry tree, grown from a sucker of its famous parent in Shakespeare's garden at Stratford-on-Avon, still flourishing, and the tulip tree, on which Garrick set such store, twice the size of the one he knew. I saw none of the figs for which the place was famed, but the tunnel is as it was, running down to a strip of grass and a landing-stage between the fences of "Garrick House" and the Temple.—From "Visibility Good," by E. V. LUCAS. (London: Methuen. Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

## Das Heim

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

AUF Seite 58 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy: „Das Heim ist der liebste Fleck auf Erden, und es sollte der Mittelpunkt, wenn auch nicht die Grenze der Neigungen sein". Ein so gekennzeichnetes, von Segnungen umgebenes Heim kann nicht leicht genommen werden. Daß aber unharmonische Familienverhältnisse einen großen Teil des Elends menschlicher Erfahrung bilden, ist allbekannt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft behauptet, daß alle Menschen die Segnungen einer wahren Auffassung vom Heim ungeachtet des Augenscheins des materiellen Zustandes erlangen können. Die wahren Freuden eines Heims sind nicht die Folge materiellen Besitzes oder bestehender Beziehungen, sondern die Folge des geistigen Verstehens, worin ein wahres Heim besteht. Gott, das ewige Leben, die Wahrheit und die Liebe, hat den Menschen mit einem geistigen Heim versorgt, und das Verständnis, worin dieses Heim besteht, führt zur Bekundung einer besseren Auffassung vom Heim im menschlichen Leben und schützt es auch.

Der Psalmist muß eine klare Vorstellung von unserem wirklichen Heim gehabt haben, als er über den menschlichen Begriff vom Heim als materieller Wohnung hinauschauend schrieb: „Herr, Gott, du bist unsre Zuflucht für und für". Es ist, als hätte er in der Sprache der Christlichen Wissenschaft geschrieben: Der Mensch lebt ewig im Bewußtsein des unendlichen Gemüts, der göttlichen Liebe. Die im Reiche des Geistes weilende geistige Idee, der Mensch, kennt kein unharmonisches, gestörtes, entzweites oder unsicheres Heim. Einen solchen Begriff vom Heim hat Gott nie gebildet, folglich ist er sterblicher Irrtum—ein falscher Bewußtseinszustand, so erdichtet und flüchtig wie ein Traum.

Die rechte Auffassung vom Heim finden wir hier und jetzt, wenn wir das rechte Verständnis der Wahrheit über Gott, den Menschen und das Weltall erlangen. Dies gelingt uns durch hingebungsvolles Ergründen und gewissenhaftes Anwenden der Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Da unsere Gedanken unsere Erlebnisse bestimmen, so ergibt sich, daß wir die göttliche Idee, die Gott, die Wahrheit des Seins mit ihrer Eintracht, ihrer Sicherheit und ihrem Frieden widerspiegelt, in dem Maße erkennen, wie sich unser Bewußtsein über falsche sterbliche Vorstellungen erhebt.

Ist jemand um den Bestand seines zeitlichen Heims besorgt, so wird beharrliches Behaupten der Vollkommenheit und der unbedingten Sicherheit des Heims des wirklichen Menschen und Verneinen jeder Unsicherheit in diesem wahren Heim den Irrtum zerstören. Flüstert einem der Irrtum Zwietracht ein, so berichtigt das Verständnis der Eintracht des unter der Herrschaft Gottes, des göttlichen Prinzips, stehenden Heims des geistigen Menschen die Lage.

Dem sterblichen Sinn erscheint das Heim als die materielle Wohnstätte eines oder mehrerer Menschen. In Wirklichkeit ist das Heim das im Besitze des einzelnen befindliche, aber allen gemeinsame geistige Bewußtsein. Die immer gegenwärtige göttliche Wirklichkeit, die wir durch geistiges Verständnis finden können, besteht also überall, wo ein unharmonisches Heim zu sein scheint.

So kann man sich durch geistige Erkenntnis seines wahren Heims freuen, selbst wenn andere, mit denen man zusammenlebt, dieses Verständnis ihres wirklichen Heims noch nicht erlangt haben. Durch Bekunden von Demut, Einfachheit, Freudigkeit, Vornehmheit, Ruhe, Gleichmut, Zusammenarbeit, Selbstlosigkeit, Mitgefühl, Langmut und anderen verwandten Eigenschaften, die das wahre Wesen eines Kindes Gottes kennzeichnen, beweist man trotz des scheinbaren Gegenteils sein persönliches Heim. Eir solches geistiges Bemühen, das unsere Auffassung vom Heim verbessert und umwandelt, segnet alle Beteiligten.

Im 91. Psalm ist erklärt, wie man seine Auffassung vom Heim gegen Irrtum schützen soll. Der erste Vers enthält den Grundton dieses Schutzes: „Wer unter dem Schirm des Höchsten sitzt, bleibt unter dem Schatten des Allmächtigen" (engl. Bibel). Den „Schirm des Höchsten" findet man durch das geistige Verständnis, daß Gott das göttliche Prinzip, die Liebe, und der Mensch die ewig in der vollkommenen Geborgenheit göttlicher Widerspiegelung weilende geistige Idee Gottes ist. Alle Kinder Gottes sind in ihrem von keiner Störung, keiner Anstekkung, keinem Unfall und keiner Zwietracht betroffenen göttlichen Heim geborgen. Alle Kinder Gottes spiegeln die Intelligenz des unendlichen Gemüts wider und sind der Herrschaft des Guten unaufhörlich gehorsam. Alle Kinder Gottes bekunden die vom göttlichen Prinzip mitgeteilte Ordnung und Zucht und entfalten und entwickeln einen gediegenen Charakter und gesunde Gesinnungen. Der Mensch kennt in seinem wahren Heim nur die unendliche Liebe; denn Mrs. Eddy weist in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 496) darauf hin, daß das „göttliche Prinzip, die Liebe, allem wahren Sein zu Grunde liegt, es bedeckt und es umschließt".

Zu allen Zeiten und besonders, wenn sterbliche Annahmen wie Geschäftsstockung, verzweifelnde Teilnahmlosigkeit und Furcht die Sicherheit vieler unserer Einrichtungen bestürmen, bemüht sich der auf die göttliche Führung des liebevollen Vater-Mutter-Gottes vertrauende Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft, sein Denken über sein wirkliches Heim klar und harmonisch zu erhalten. Durch stilles Gebet, tägliche Wachsamkeit und standhaftes Leugnen der Wirklichkeit der Ansprüche des Irrtums weilt er geborgen in der wahren Auffassung vom Heim und genießt die Früchte seiner Hingebung. Wie der kluge Mann in Jesu Gleichnis sein Haus auf einen Felsen baute, so baut der Christliche Wissenschafter sein Haus—sein Bewußtsein—auf den Felsen Christus, die Wahrheit, und freut sich dankbar der Segnungen der göttlichen Liebe. Geborgen wohnt er in dem Heim, das in der unendlichen Liebe für alle geschaffen ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

## Home

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ON PAGE 58 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written, "Home is the dearest spot on earth, and it should be the centre, though not the boundary, of the affections." Home thus characterized cannot be regarded lightly. Yet, that discordant home relationships constitute a large part of the sorrows of human experience is evident on all sides.

Christian Science affirms that the blessings of a true sense of home are within reach of all mankind, regardless of what the material condition may seem to be. The true joys of home come not as the result of material possessions or the circumstances of human relationship, but as the result of the spiritual understanding of what constitutes true home. God, eternal Life, Truth, and Love, has provided man with a spiritual home, and the apprehension of what makes up this home results in a manifestation in human experience of a better sense of home, and also protects it.

The Psalmist must have possessed a clear perception of the real home when, looking beyond the human concept of home as a material habitation, he wrote, "Lord, thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations." Expressed in the language of Christian Science, it was as though he had written, Man lives eternally in the consciousness of infinite Mind, divine Love. The spiritual idea, man, abiding in the realm of Spirit, knows no discordant, disturbed, divided, or insecure home. Such a concept of an unhappy home God has never formed; therefore it is mortal error—a false state of consciousness, as fictional and fleeting as a dream.

We find the right sense of home, here and now, as we enter into the understanding of the truth of God, man, and the universe. This is brought about through the consecrated study and conscientious application of the teachings of Christian Science. Since our thoughts determine the nature of our experiences, it follows that as our consciousness rises above false mortal concepts to perceive the divine idea which reflects God, the truth of being with its harmony, security and peace, is realized.

If individuals are beset with fear as to the stability of their temporal home, the consistent affirmation of the perfection and absolute security of the real man's home and denial of any insecurity in this true home will destroy the error. If error suggests discord, the understanding of the harmony of spiritual man's home under the government of God, divine Principle, corrects the condition.

To mortal sense, home may appear to be the material dwelling place of one or more individuals. In reality, home is spiritual consciousness, possessed individually, but common to all. Therefore, wherever a discordant home may seem to be, the ever present divine reality exists, and may be found through spiritual understanding.

Thus one may enjoy his true home, through spiritual realization, even though others with whom he may be living have not yet gained this understanding of their real home. By manifesting humility, simplicity, cheerfulness, refinement, calmness, poise, coöperation, unselfishness, compassion, forbearance, and other kindred qualities, which characterize the true nature of God's children, one demonstrates his individual home in the face of any seeming opposite. Such spiritual endeavor, reforming and transforming one's own sense of home, results in a blessing to all concerned.

The ninety-first Psalm explains how one's sense of home is to be protected from error. The first verse gives the keynote of this protection: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." The "secret place of the most High" is found through the spiritual understanding of God as the divine Principle, Love, and of man as the spiritual idea of God, dwelling forever in the perfect safety of divine reflection. All God's children are safe in their divine home, out of reach of any claim of disturbance, contagion, accident, or inharmony. All God's children reflect the intelligence of infinite Mind, and their obedience to the government of good is unceasing. All God's children manifest the order and obedience imparted by divine Principle, unfolding and developing sound character and wholesome attitudes of thought. Man, in his true home, knows only infinite Love, for in Science and Health (p. 496) Mrs. Eddy points to "divine Principle, Love, underlying, overlying, and encompassing all true being."

At all times, and especially when the security of many of our institutions is assailed by mortal beliefs of depression, despairing apathy, and fear, the student of Christian Science, faithful to the divine guidance of the loving Father-Mother God, endeavors to keep his thought clear and harmonious concerning his real home. Through silent prayer, daily watchfulness, and firmness in denying the reality of the claims of error, he abides safely in the true sense of home and enjoys the fruits of this consecration. Like the one in Jesus' parable who built his house upon a rock, the Christian Scientist establishes his house—his consciousness—upon the rock of Christ, Truth, and gratefully rejoices in the blessing of divine Love. He dwells safely in the home created for all in infinite Love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]

## A Neighbor Calls

"What be ye doin' of, Mis' Lamson?" asked Mrs. Pettis, coming in from the kitchen, where she had been holding a long conversation with young Mrs. Lamson on the possibility of doing over the sugar-barberry. . . .

Mrs. Lamson looked up with an alert, bright glance. She was a little creature, and something still girlish lingered in her straight, slender figure and the poise of her head. "Old Lady Lamson" was over eighty, and she dressed with due deference to custom; but everything about her gained, in the wearing, an air of youth. Her aggressively brown front was rumpled a little, as if it had tried to crimp itself, only to be detected before the operation was well begun, and the purple ribbons of her cap flared rakishly aloft. . . .

"Last time I was here, you was knittin' mittins," continued Mrs. Pettis, seating herself laboriously on the lounge, and leaning forward upon the umbrella clutched steadily in two fat hands. "You're dretful forehanded. I remember I said so then. 'Samwel ain't got a mittin to his name,' I says, 'nor he won't have 'fore November.'"

"Well, I guess David's pretty well on't for everything now," answered Mrs. Lamson, with some pride. "He's got five pair o' new mittins, an' my little blue chist full o' stockin's. I knit 'em two-an'-two, an' two-an'-two, an' toed some on 'em off with white, an' some with red, so's to keep 'em in pairs. But Mary said I had better not knit any more, for fear the moths'd git into 'em, an' so I stopped an' took up this garter. But *'tis* dretful fiddlin' work!"

A brief silence fell upon the two, while the sweet summer scents stole in at the window,—the breath of the cinnamon rose, of growing grass and good brown earth. Mrs. Pettis pondered, looking vacantly before her, and Old Lady Lamson knit hastily on. Her needles clicked together, and she turned her work with a jerk in beginning a row. But neither was oppressed by lack of speech. They understood each other, and no more thought of "making talk" than of pulling up a seed to learn whether it had germinated. It was Mrs. Pettis who, after a natural interval, felt moved to speak.

"Mary's master thoughtful of you, ain't she? 'Taint many sons' wives would be so tender of anybody, now is it?"

Mrs. Lamson looked up sharply, and then, with the same quick movement, bent her eyes on her work.

"Mary means to do jest what's right," she answered. "If she don't make out, it ain't for lack o' tryin'."

"So I says to Samwel this morning. 'Old Lady Lamson ain't one thing to concern herself with,' says I, 'but to git dressed an' set by the winder. When dinner-time comes, she's got nothin' to do but hitch up to the table; an' she don't have to touch her hand to a dish.' Now ain't that so, Mis' Lamson?"—From "Meadow Grass," by ALICE BROWN. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)


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# GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

## You Will Enjoy an Aquarium

### *A Miniature Garden Full of Fish Is a Great Hobby*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE attraction of an aquarium full of fish grows upon one. Many who start out with a bowl and two goldfish from the 10-cent store find that as they appreciate the beauty of these bright things, they grow fond of them and want to make them feel at home. This usually leads to buying a better-shaped aquarium, some green plants, snails, and it frequently starts the goldfish fan off on a delightful new hobby—that of raising and caring for some of the many beautiful little tropical fishes that can be purchased these days.

It may sound absurd to say that if you love the sea you should have an aquarium; but until you have had one you cannot know how satisfying to a sea-lover it can be. A well-planned aquarium is a thing of great beauty. Rocks and sand are on its ocean floor—perhaps colored stones you have gathered somewhere; grasses and ferns of various kinds make an undersea jungle that is mysterious because impenetrable by us who live on top of the earth and breathe mere air; while in and about this submerged garden the finny inhabitants of another element swim with flash of exquisite color and with infinite grace. You who love the sea, who have, perhaps, been captured by the experiences of Mr. William Beebe below the ocean floor, may sit in your living room or sunroom and look into an entirely different world—a world you cannot yourself penetrate unless you are a Beebe, but which is here for you to experience in imagination as you gaze. The aquarium can indeed be for you a deep sea romance in miniature.

Business women who love pets but cannot have them because away all day, can find much joy in an aquarium of fish. They are easy to take care of, especially if you "balance" your aquarium. Children can learn to take care of goldfish or the hardier tropical fish, and like to learn about them. Before you have fish you may think they are poor substitutes for "real pets" but after you have taken care of them a while, enjoyed their beauty, watched their interesting habits, and taught them to come up fearlessly and give your finger a friendly nip or to come over to your side of the aquarium to greet you whenever you draw near, you will be surprised at the definite little place they have made for themselves in your affections.

**How to Go About It**

The round bowls people often have goldfish in are to be deplored. Goldfish are so hardy that they can thrive under practically any conditions except overfeeding and too much warmth; but those squatty round bowls are not good for them. A straight-up-and-down aquarium has a large area for air surface. This is needed by fish. The straight sides are better for their eyes and also show them up in their natural size and shape. Straight sides are better to clean (if your snails don't clean it well, or until you have it perfectly balanced so that it keeps clean).

If the aquarium is large enough, the water in which fish live should not be changed, and will not need to be changed if perfectly balanced. It only needs adding to at intervals. "Balanced" means the correct amount of greenery plus the fish plus the scavenger snails. If you have a large aquarium with sand or earth at the bottom, a fresh-water clam is an excellent addition to the balancing business. Snails scrub the glass, eat the waste matter and clean the greenery. Clams suck in the water and filter it as they breathe it out. Plants give out oxygen, which the fish need. If the water grows cloudy or the sides of the aquarium green with algæ, the balance has not been achieved. You may need more greenery, more snails, less or more light. An aquarium needs strong light, but must not have sunlight, for sunlight makes algæ grow. The water should be cool. Goldfish like it quite cool, and during hot summer days will even enjoy a tiny piece of ice bobbing around to cool them off. For tropical fish, a floating thermometer can be purchased, and a little experimentation as to location of the aquarium will soon enable you to keep the water at the temperature your fish dealer recommends.

As to size of aquariums. The rule for goldfish is a gallon of water (or 20 square inches of surface) for each inch of fish. If less, a part of the water should be changed when the fish gasp at the top. If you can have only a small aquarium and want to have two goldfish (and have at least two, for even goldfish like company!) you will have to change the water frequently. Draw water out of the tap and let it stand in the room for 24 hours or so, until the air from the tap is all out of it and it has settled into the same temperature as the water in the aquarium.

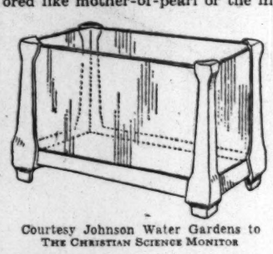
Don't ever touch your goldfish with dry hands. Wet your hands before working with the aquarium. A small fish net can be purchased in which to lift your fish from their aquarium into the fresh water while cleaning the aquarium. Other "accessories" are also available.

**Different Kinds**

Tropical fishes can stand small quarters if the aquarium is well balanced. The writer raises guppyis, small South American fish which give birth to young instead of laying eggs. They are gay little scraps, colored like mother-of-pearl or the inside of a seashell, the males having stripes and spots for good measure. Full-grown guppyis are less than an inch long. In a well-balanced rectangular aquarium about 12x8x8 a dozen or more little rainbow guppyis and five or six crimson Japanese snails have been living happily for some time. Tropical fish need food especially prepared for them and, due to the popularity of raising them as a hobby, this food can be purchased at most pet stores and from most seed companies that sell water and aquarium plants.

Courtesy Johnson Water Gardens to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Finny Aquarium Pets in Their Undersea Garden.



Courtesy Johnson Water Gardens to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Good Shape, With Plenty of Air-Surface. The Frame of This Aquarium Is Aluminum and Can Be Bought Separately With Directions for Putting In the Glass at Home If Desired.

Decorative and Useful.

Among the goldfish, the fantails, comet-tails, veiltails and fringetails are particularly decorative. Some are gold, some black, silver, or prettily marked combinations. If you order from a catalogue you will find that they have beautiful names, such as "Japanese calico fishes" (shubunkin, meaning "autumn brocade"), "orioles," "pearls," "Veiltail Moor" (a graceful beauty that looks as if he wore a black veil over gold, with chiffon drapes and trimmings), and many others.

The list of beautiful and interesting tropical fishes is too long and too varied to choose from here. Moons, guppyis (sometimes called rainbow or peacock), helleri, gourami, sailfins, angel fish, jewel fish, paradise, swordtails—and a page of illustrations in color uses up almost every soft tone on a well-stocked palette. Several of the tropical fish bear live young, rather than lay eggs. The paradise, Betta Cambodia, gourami and some others build bubble nests. Aside from the wonderful colors and markings of these many kinds of tropicals, the various habits are interesting to learn about and to watch. Those who have raised them (and many tropicals multiply happily in the home aquarium) find them of ever-fresh interest and delight, and vote the home aquarium, complete with undersea garden, snails, and fish, one of the most fascinating of hobbies.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A WINTER ROCK GARDEN

This Rockery and Pool Was Built for $1.20 by Raymond E. Harman of Caldwell, N. J., With His Wide Sunroom Window for Background.

The pool and rockery are built on a framework of tongue and groove board resting on 1 x 2-inch cross-pieces which lie on the floor. Cement covers the entire bottom and back of the frame. The rocks are fastened to it, with earth in the crevices. The intake and outlet pipes were placed through the frame before the concrete was put in. These pipes are covered with stones and plants so that they cannot be seen. The pool is curved and long, deep enough for goldfish, and is prettily lit by a five-watt lamp hidden under the rocks in such a way as to show the constant water-drip from the intake. The overflow from the pool drains into the basement drain. Ivy and other climbing plants grow up around the window, making an attractive natural frame, while small rock plants thrive happily in the crevices. The rockery is twelve feet long and three feet wide.

## Choosing Your Wood Floors

### *Individuality Worth Achieving*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

Chicago

SO MANY varieties of floors are possible that individuality and distinction can extend to them as well as to drapes, or stairways, or doors. There is the random width plank floor which makes such an interesting setting for early American furniture and which fits well into colonial homes. Parqueted floors with their lovely designs in squares, oblongs and herringbone show up rather luxuriously between small Oriental rugs. The usual oak floor laid in strips can be made very attractive if enough money is expended to get wood which shows a decided pattern in the grain.

Then there are composition wood floorings. One kind is made of wood shavings and magnasite pressed into blocks which look as hard as marble and yet maintain quite a resiliency. Another new type of flooring has a three-ply construction with an inner layer or cushion which supplies insulation, resiliency and sound absorption. The floor comes in squares of six, nine and twelve-inch sizes, of tongue and groove construction, in brown and tan shades which can be laid in a variety of patterns.

Different kinds of cement asphalt floors are useful in basements, but rubber flooring or inlaid linoleum is not recommended for floors near the ground, as there is something in the moisture which renders these unsatisfactory. Cork floors are especially useful as deadeners of sound. Various kinds of tile floors usually used in bathrooms are quite appropriate in entrance halls and sun parlors.

Not all of the home needs to be floored in exactly the same way. Just as each room has its own individuality in walls and woodwork, so the same characteristics can be extended to the floors. One home was recently completed which had a tile floor in the entrance hall, walnut square parquetry in the den, herringbone oak laid in the living room, and oak squares in the dining room. Three of these rooms, however, opened into the entrance hall, not into each other. If two rooms adjoin with wide open doors, then, of course, the floors should be the same.

**Wood Patterned**

Parquetry, or wood patterned floors, are probably the aristocrats among the various woods. They are so beautiful and interesting that they are well worth looking into by the prospective home builder even if he should find them to be beyond his purse. Small strips of wood running in different directions to form the lovely patterns copied from floors of European homes and palaces have been reproduced and can be bought in designs already prepared and ready to fit together. The Monticello design, we are told, was one of the first parqueted floors in the United States. It was in the drawing room in Thomas Jefferson's Virginia home and it is claimed that he, as an architect, both planned and supervised the laying of this flooring.

The Monticello pattern usually has a center about six inches square which is outlined or framed in a strip of a different kind of wood. Today the pattern is reproduced in various combinations of wood—Australian lacewood centers with teakwood frames, satinwood centers with rosewood, mahogany, or koko frames. Sometimes a striped walnut center of fiddle-back figure is framed in a plain sawed walnut. Prices of parquetry floors range according to the wood used, the cheapest probably being the plain squares made of several strips of oak costing about 35 cents per square foot. A herringbone floor costs approximately 40 cents a square foot and up according to the wood. These parquet prices include the labor of the man, sent out from the firm, trained to lay the floor.

Beautiful effects have been brought out by combining two or more kinds of wood in one floor. A dining room was planned by one architect where the floor was made of white holly with a border of ebony and holly. Another room was parqueted in blocks of ebony. Such floors are not bought at the lumber yard but from special firms and are laid by special men sent out from the company.

**Strip Oak**

Less expensive floors and those used in the majority of houses are strip oak, that is, oak wood 2¼ inches, wide tongued and grooved and laid in plain strips across the entire length of the room. It is claimed that about three-quarters of the homes in the United States have this type of floors.

If one expects to carpet the floors from wall to wall the question arises as to whether to put in these oak floors or to substitute a cheaper wood since the floor will not be seen. The owner might conclude that it would be best to put down the good floor once and for all. Then when the carpets come up, the floors are there ready for small rugs. Some lumbermen, however, advise differently on this point. They say that you cannot put down an oak floor and then go off and forget about it. The floor needs use and care. If it is hidden for years under carpets it gets saturated with dust, has no light, and may accumulate blotches so that when the day arrives to use scatter rugs the floor must be entirely reconditioned.

In cases where it is definitely decided that carpets are to be put down, these lumbermen advise a cheap pine floor of six-inch boards. When the carpets are taken up a very thin new oak flooring can be laid on top of this pine very satisfactorily. The new floor is then ready for staining and waxing.

## A Book on House Plants

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A LITTLE book on house plants has recently been published and meets, we feel, a genuine need in a most practical way. "Success With House Plants" is put out by A. T. De LaMare Company, New York, and General Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can., and is priced at 85 cents. The authors are Jane Leslie Kift and Karin B. Hedenberg, both having adequate experience as editors of garden pages and in the field of garden work. Readers of this page will note that one of these writers, Miss Hedenberg, is the author of the series on House Plants and Their Care which is running on this page at the present time and which is bringing in many letters of appreciation from readers. The practical and concise presentation of material in this series will give a fair idea of the presentation of material in the little book.

The secret with house plants, as with garden plants, is to study one's conditions and choose wisely the varieties one will raise, so the authors point out. Often people who go to a florist or greenhouse simply "buy a flowering plant" regardless of whether their home conditions will be right for it or not. The advice given in this book is to consider the time you can give to the care of your house plants (are you employed during the day, have you a family that demands your time), the space (window ledges only, and are they wide or narrow; a sunroom, window boxes, place for hanging plants), sunlight (which way do your windows face, is there direct sunlight, how much and how long), supply of air (humidity, smoke and soot, freshness).

**Air and Water**

General points on the care of house plants are given. Do you air out your room at intervals, especially on mild winter days? House plants need plenty of fresh air. The writer of this review has house plants that respond appreciably to refreshing outdoor air brought into the room every day. Care must be taken, of course, not to shock them by a sudden drop of temperature or sharp draft. They must have perfect tractiveness of the makeup. The cover is of pale blue boards, printed in dark blue, well bound. The paper is of good quality on which the illustrations stand out clearly. Aside from its usefulness as a little handbook for the home owner who raises house plants, we submit that it would make a delightful gift to one's plant-loving friends.

T.

## Green Things Indoors

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

It would seem in the fondness for hanging baskets of all kinds that the flower fashions for this year are going back to the "Gay Nineties," when the "parlor" windows were so filled with geraniums, fuchsias, "butilons" and hanging baskets that one could scarcely get a peep at the blue sky.

Oxalis, with its clover-like foliage and pink and white flowers is another inexpensive and charming plant for the hanging basket. It flowers in late winter and likes plenty of sun and food and water. Periwinkle is also good and does well under ordinary conditions. St. Bernard lily (Anthericum) belongs to the lily group, although it is usually grown for its ornamental foliage and ease of culture. It is effective in harging baskets, developing new plants by offshoots which hang gracefully over the sides. When in bloom, the plant requires a great deal of water.

Parlor ivy, which is quite different from the English ivy, does well in a basket fitted with a small trellis, over which it loves to ramble. This ivy demands sun and a rich soil. Boxes filled with ferns—Boston, Scotti or Teddy Jr.—are good arrangements for the north windows of a room. A few paper-white narcissus or several gladiolus bulbs tucked in the box among the ferns will add considerable interest to the composition. The narcissus will bloom and while the gladiolus will most likely not flower, their tall spikelike green leaves make good accents of outline among the ferns resembling somewhat the tropical plants which florists use in their more expensive arrangements for ferneries.

The old-fashioned rubber plant with its glossy stiff green leaves is staging a come-back this winter and the sweet blue violets are with us again—pots of them for the house and bouquets for the corsage.

## Hobbies and Hints

**Experimentation His Hobby**

Vancouver, Washington

Dear Editor:

The Garden Hobby letters have long been a source of enjoyment and information to me. My wife made some of the clinker gardens recently described in this column, and we found that they are very beautiful and interesting.

The outdoor garden is what appeals to me. It brings a hint of that freeing of thought that comes to one when enjoying forests, mountains and other beauties of nature. Many a happy hour is spent in my garden.

My hobby is experimentation. We have an odd climate with cool summer nights, not very many hot days and only an occasional winter that is severe. This allows many trees and plants that are not usually grown so far north. Some Australian seeds were purchased last summer in response to an advertisement in our Christian Science Monitor, but they arrived so late that the coming summer will determine whether they can be grown here.

My thought of a garden is that it should be useful, as well as attractive. Therefore there are many vegetables and fruit trees, with the flower garden in front and on the edges. I have irises, tulips, pyrethrum, lilies, daffodils and pansies that are left out the year round, as well as several native plants. About 15 varieties of annuals are used as fillers. There is one specimen of Mecanopsis baileyii, the blue poppy of Tibet, that is the entire result of planting a full packet of seeds. Others grew, but this one alone survived the winter, and it refused to bloom last year, so it is impossible to say what it looks like.

There is a fish pool that is overstocked with goldfish at present, and that in the summer has cattails and water lilies grown in boxes. Just back of it is a small pine tree brought from Mt. St. Helens, over 50 miles away, squaw grass or bear grass brought from Mt. Hood in Oregon, and a small native lily that has a dark yellow flower spotted with brown. If you wish to transplant a wild tree it is best to get one not much over one foot in height and then take a ball of earth nearly as much in diameter as the tree is high, to protect the roots. There is also that queer plant called wild ginger which blooms in summer with a blossom that resembles a small spoiled apple with part of the lower core removed. By the way the cement used in repairing the pool destroyed all my first goldfish, although it was washed out before they were replaced.

Many plants that are rather hard to grow from seeds can successfully be raised in flats by careful attention to keeping the top of the soil moist until the plantlets appear. The soil here seems to require the use of a disinfectant to prevent damping off. It may be used both before and after growth begins. I made a little hose from the rubber tube on an old windshield wiper and found that even tiny plants could be watered without washing out their roots.

Keep up the garden letters, my friends, they are of interest to a great many people. (Mr.) P. L. W.

* * *

**A Surprise Garden**

Concord, Mass.

Dear Friends:

A whole season of delightful surprises is in store for a gardener who plants a packet of the Surprise Garden seeds. There are by actual count some 45 different annuals, just a few seeds of some, more of others, but enough plants, if the seeds all come up, as they seemed to in the garden I know, to quite fill a plot of ground 12 by 15 feet. It is quite like having a seed catalogue burst into bloom, to have 45 kinds of flowers in one small patch!

But the fun of the thing is, to watch it grow! for from the time the seedlings appear, one begins to wonder what they will prove to be, and it keeps one guessing with many of them for some time. Of course, there are favorites like zinnias, asters, marigolds, and the like; but even among these familiar flowers are new and quite charming varieties one likes to know about, and there are so many unfamiliar plants that it keeps one consulting seed catalogues, garden books and one's friends to name them.

Of course, with so many kinds of flowers right at hand, new combinations can be tried for bouquets, and really lovely ones picked for quite a long season. So I am writing in praise of a Surprise Garden, for having enjoyed one so much last season, I am hoping others may try one this coming year. (Miss) C. H.

* * *

**A Useful Tool**

Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Gardeners:

Among our garden implements and tools nothing is more used than our Japanese garden shears. They are useful not only in cutting flowers for bouquets, but also in trimming the garden of faded leaves and blossoms, and also for pruning shrubbery and cropping down one growth of plants to make room for the next ones to have the beds for their blooms. Their short, thick blades make them especially useful, as it is easy to cut just the stems desired and not to interfere with those intended to remain. Their heavy steel blades keep sharp and are so blunt as not to be in the way. Their bright red handles fit the hand so perfectly that it gives a good leverage and they cut with ease. Also their bright color makes them easy to locate should they be laid down in the garden. When not in use they hang on their hook, always ready for handy use and service. (Miss) H. O.

## Plants for an Aquarium

**House Plants and Their Care Series—5**

By KARIN B. HEDENBERG

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

EVERYONE is more or less fascinated by the beauty of fish darting here and there through the waters of an aquarium. One of these miniature pools lends a note of life and interest to a room. They are easy to take care of and colorful to have.

While it is possible to have one or two fish live for a time in a bowl of clear water, if we would have the fish live their full time it is necessary to add a few plants for the proper balancing of life in the water.

These plants that are known as aquatics are placed in the bowl to supply the food both in green form and as oxygen to the finny inhabitants of the water. The fish give off carbon dioxide and other waste materials that in turn feeds the plants. Thus a balance is maintained between the plants and the fish.

Most authorities tell us that for every two gallons of water in a tank we should have at least one plant, and if this plant happens to be very small it is better to have two.

**How to Plant**

When planting an aquarium keep in mind that most plants will not keep green after transplanting. For that reason use only the tips of the plants, since only the parts that have grown in the aquarium will retain color.

When actually planting an aquarium bunch a few terminal shoots together, and place them in a hole which can be bored in the sand with your finger or the end of a lead pencil. The plants must be placed so that they project upward. Press the sand firmly around them in order to keep them in place. Before placing the sand in the bottom of the aquarium it must be thoroughly washed. This layer of sand should be about one inch thick.

Usually it takes two or three weeks before the plants develop much of a root system. After they begin to show sign of topgrowth the fish may be added to the pool.

The ideal temperature of a room for an aquarium is about 50 degrees. It has been found that a shady corner or a north window is the most suitable place for the aquarium in summer, and that an eastern window will be the best during the winter.

**Better Known Plants**

Most catalogues or books listing aquatic plants suitable for aquariums divide them into two classes, "submerged" and "floating." These may be purchased from fish specialists, department stores listing aquarium equipments, seedmen, or florists. They are so inexpensive that everyone can afford at least one or two varieties of these plants. When the plants outgrow their surroundings, which they are apt to do in the course of a season, you can always divide them with your neighbors.

The following plants are perhaps the most popular, most easily grown, and therefore usually obtainable anywhere:

Anacharis Canadensis Giganten (Giant Water Weed). This is a beautiful variety of a submerged plant having dark green ovate leaves and light stems.

Cabomba Viridifolia (Washington Grass). This is also a submerged variety that is exceedingly dainty.

Ludwigia Mulertti. The foliage of this plant is very decorative, being green on top and pink on the under surface of the leaves.

Sagittaria Natans. This is the variety with long straplike green leaves.

Vallisneria Spiralis (Eel Grass). This is a submerged variety that is quite popular on account of its long ribbonlike foliage.

Among the floating varieties, Aponogeton Distachyus (Cape Pondweed), Trapa Natans (Water Chestnut), and Hydrocleis Nymphioides (Water Poppy) are the most popular.

drainage and do not like to sit in saucers of water. Some plants like to be watered at the top of the pot, some prefer to drink up water simply poured into their saucer. If the pots of your plants are encased in jardinieres, be wary about water collecting at the bottom. Plants like to have their leaves washed, for they breathe through their leaves. These and many other helps are given.

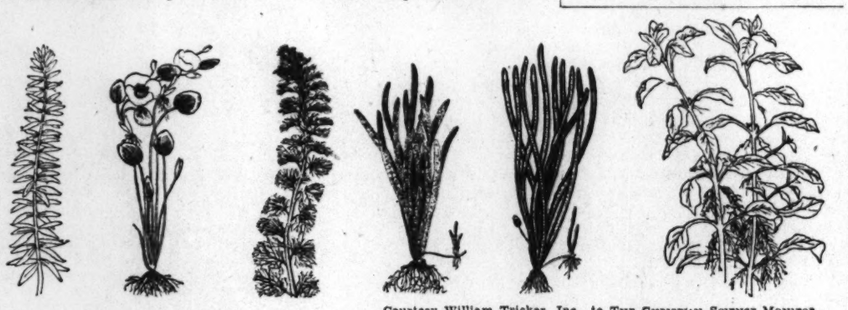
Points on potting, transplanting, feeding, together with a list of the plants for windows facing north, south, east and west, respectively, complete the first section of the book.

Following this comes a section on the description and care of "Plants We All Know." In this we learn about ferns, primroses, geraniums, foliage plants, heliotropes and many others. In this section also are paragraphs on less known house plants, and it is interesting to broaden one's acquaintance. Did you know you can slip a rubber plant? The little book will tell you how.

**Unusual Bulbs**

The chapter on bulbs for the house sends one's thoughts into fresh channels. The old-fashioned calla lily has returned to favor, but to make this plant bloom calls for special knowledge of its care and habits. Amaryllis, always beautiful, can now be purchased in almost any shop that has the ordinary Chinese lilies on sale, and lends variety to the home bulb garden. Try raising freesias, anemones, ranunculus. Of course information on the hyacinth, tulip, lily-of-the-valley, is also forthcoming. A chapter on cacti and other succulents, another on combatting insects and plant diseases; one on plants for the miniature greenhouse (terrarium or Wardian case), a chapter on plants for aquariums and a final two pages on the aftercare of Easter flowers complete this useful and practical little volume.

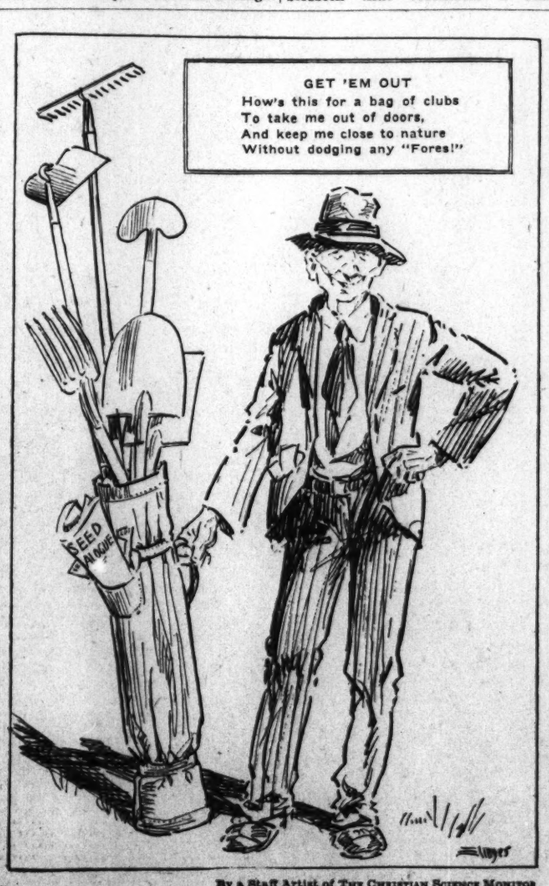
The illustrations are decorative and helpful. In a 60-page book there are 29 photographs, a fact which may give an idea of the attractiveness of the makeup.



Courtesy William Tricker, Inc., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Here Are Some of the Better-Known Aquarium Plants. From Left to Right They Are: 1. Anacharis, 2. Water Poppy, 3. Cabomba, 4. Sagittaria Sinensis, 5. Vallisneria and 6. Ludwigia.

The earlier articles in this series ran Dec. 20, Jan. 3, 7, 17 and 31. The next article will appear Feb. 14.


GET 'EM OUT
How's this for a bag of clubs
To take me out of doors,
And keep me close to nature
Without dodging any "Fores!"
SEED PACKET

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

## Winter Decoration

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

London

Few know how alluring the green of ordinary broom can look in a vase in winter; its long needles and Japanesy appearance give it a singular charm. The teazles that are to be found in an English wood are very decorative, first at their early stage when the heads and leaves are a soft mignonette green, then later when the heads are mauve, and lastly for a winter branch, when heads and stalks have become sepia or deep brown. These with the dried flowers of yarrow, goldenrod, spireas, lythrums, bullrushes, with their long brown velvety heads, and the silver seeds of honesty, in all their varying shades of sepia, buff, cream color and brown, make a very attractive bunch lasting the whole winter through.

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CM-7

# OHIO STATE IS COURT WINNER

## Scarlet and Gray Retains Undefeated Record in 'Big Ten'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 7—Ohio State University retained its undefeated record and its leadership in the "Big Ten" Conference basketball standing here last night by defeating University of Wisconsin in a close game, 31 to 30.

The Scarlet and Gray led at the half, 16 to 13, and retained a comfortable margin until the last minute when a Badger rally netted six points and threatened to turn the tide.

R. F. Poser '35, with 14 points for Wisconsin, and W. C. Hosket '34, with 13 for Ohio State, led the scoring. The summary:

| OHIO STATE | | WISCONSIN |
|---|---|---|
| Hinchman, Brown, lf | rg | Hamann |
| Colburn, rf | lg | Miller |
| Hosket, c | c | McDonald, Knake |
| Mattison, lg | rf | Smith, Hinchman |
| Beitner, Wilson, rg | lf | Poser |

Score—Ohio State University 31, University of Wisconsin 30. Goals from floor—Hosket 8, Colburn 4, Hinchman, Brown, Beitner for Ohio State; Poser 4, Hamann 2, McDonald 2, Miller, Smith for Wisconsin. Goals from foul—Hinchman 3, Hosket 3, Colburn for Ohio State; poser 6, McDonald 4 for Wisconsin.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Feb. 7—The Northwestern University basketball team kept its position among the leading contenders for the "Big Ten" Conference championship by defeating Indiana University here last night, 32 to 28. Joseph Reiff '33, leader in the race for Conference scoring honors, scored only one floor goal and two fouls.

Northwestern held the lead during most of the game, but Indiana always threatened. The Wildcats led at the half, 15 to 13.

| NORTHWESTERN | | INDIANA |
|---|---|---|
| Reiff, lf | rg | Porter |
| Brewer, rf | lg | Heavenridge, Campbell |
| Johnson, c | c | Dickey, Hoffar |
| Culver, Rosenfield, lg | rf | Kehrt |
| Moonshower, rg | lf | Weir |

Score—Northwestern University 32, Indiana University 28. Goals from floor—Johnson 7, Brewer 2, Moonshower 3, Reiff, Culver for Northwestern; Weir 3, Hoffar 3, Kehrt 2, Porter, Dickey for Indiana. Goals from foul—Reiff 2, Moonshower 2, Johnson, Brewer for Northwestern; Weir 4, Kehrt 2, Dickey, Hoffar for Indiana. Referee—Stan Feezle, Indianapolis. Umpire—Lane.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

IOWA CITY, Iowa, Feb. 7—University of Iowa's well-balanced quintet defeated Chicago here last night, 42 to 12, in the first game of the second semester schedule. Iowa held the upper hand throughout, leading at the half, 24 to 6.

John H. Barko '35, playing his first "Big Ten" game and Howard D. Bastian '34, led the scoring with 14 points each. Chicago was held to three floor goals. The summary:

| IOWA | | CHICAGO |
|---|---|---|
| Selzer, Riegert, lf | rg | Porter |
| Grim, rf | lg | Wegner |
| Bastian, Miller, c | c | Parsons |
| Krumbholz, Kotlow, lg | rf | Flinn |
| Barko, Moffitt, rg | lf | Evans, Merrifield |

Score—Iowa 42, Chicago 12. Goals from floor—Bastian 6, Barko 6, Krumbholz 2, Miller, Grim, Selzer for Iowa; Wegner, Merrifield, Parsons for Chicago. Goals from foul—Bastian 2, Barko 2, Moffit 2 for Iowa; Parsons 2, Evans, Flinn, Wegner, Porter for Chicago. Referee—N. E. Kearns. Umpire—F. H. Young.

# J. N. BOZEMAN WINS FROM J. M. LAYTON

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Feb. 7—Turning the tables, J. N. Bozeman Jr., of Vallejo, Calif., defeated J. M. Layton of Sedalia, Mo., in the play-off for second place in the world's professional championship tourriament at three-cushion billiards here last night. The score was 50 to 34 in 51 innings. When they met during the tourney, Layton was the victor, 50 to 49 in 54 innings.

This victory gave Bozeman, a comparatively newcomer in professional three-cushion ranks, a salary of $2000 for a year, and $800 cash. He also gets 14 per cent of the net gate receipts. Bozeman had the high run of the tourney, 13, and the best game, 28 innings, and gets $100 each for these marks. Layton gets no salary, but $600 for third place, and 13 per cent of the gate.

Bozeman dashed into the lead from the first inning, and gained an advantage of 18 to 5 by the fifteenth frame. The Californian was cheered by Welker Cochran of Hollywood, Calif., who won the championship last Friday by defeating Layton in the regular tourney final.

Bozeman—2 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 1 2 0 6 0 0 2 0 3 1 3 0 0 4 0 1 0 2 1 1 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 3 1 1 2—50. High Run—6. Innings—51.

Layton—2 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 5 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1—34. High Run—5. Innings—51. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

### HERB MITCHELL RESIGNS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 7—Officials of the Windsor Hockey Club last night announced the resignation of Herb Mitchell as manager of the Windsor Bulldogs in the International Hockey League. Mitchell tendered his resignation after a disagreement with club directors, and it was accepted. Mitchell has been connected with the Bulldogs as manager since 1927-28 and has guided them to two championships. Late in December Mitchell encountered difficulties with the Windsor owners and quit the club but returned to the position after two weeks' absence. John Digby Chick, vice-president of the Windsor Hockey Club, has been named as manager director for the balance of the season. Jack Arbour, veteran defense player, will coach the team.

### HAKES' 70 WINS MEDAL ROUND

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—Albert R. Hakes of Dunkirk, N. Y., shot a 34-36—70 to lead the field in the qualifying round of the annual South Florida golf tournament here yesterday. Hakes was two strokes better than his nearest opponent, C. M. Scott of Pittsburgh, who had 37-35—72. Tommy Goodwin, the Monroe (N. Y.) golfer who has always been among the leaders in tournaments this winter, was five strokes behind the medalist, shooting a 37-38—75.

### NEW YORK PLAYERS SIGN

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Three rookies have signed New York Giants contracts it was announced yesterday. They are: Johnny Salveson, a right-handed pitcher who was with Winston-Salem in the Piedmont League last season; Joe Martin, an outfielder, also from Winston-Salem, and John Tobin, former Fordham athlete, signed as a free agent. The Brooklyn Dodgers announced the signing of Otto Miller, coach, and Ed Pipgras, pitcher.

### LEAVENWORTH IS SELECTED

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 7 (AP)—Selection of Leavenworth as the site of the 1934 Pacific Northwest Ski Association jumping and racing championships was announced recently by directors of the association. Officers of the organization are Fred H. McNeil, Portland, president; Chris Kostol, Bend, Ore., first vice-president; E. B. Little, Leavenworth, second vice-president, and Howard Dalsbo, Seattle, secretary.

### COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Colby 4, Bowdoin 2.

# *London Soccer Fans Are Pleased*

### LEADERS BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

| | W | D | L | Goals For | Agst | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Arsenal | 19 | 4 | 5 | 83 | 41 | 42 |
| Aston Villa | 18 | 6 | 4 | 68 | 39 | 38 |
| Sheffield Wed. | 18 | 5 | 5 | 80 | 40 | 38 |
| Newcastle United | 16 | 3 | 9 | 60 | 35 | 35 |
| Derby County | 12 | 9 | 6 | 53 | 43 | 33 |
| Leeds United | 11 | 11 | 4 | 38 | 32 | 33 |
| West Bromwich A. | 13 | 5 | 8 | 52 | 42 | 31 |
| Huddersfield Town | 12 | 5 | 10 | 41 | 39 | 29 |
| Sunderland | 11 | 6 | 10 | 40 | 58 | 28 |
| Everton | 11 | 6 | 11 | 53 | 46 | 27 |
| Blackburn Rovers | 9 | 9 | 10 | 57 | 64 | 36 |

SECOND DIVISION

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stoke City | 18 | 6 | 6 | 47 | 33 | 36 |
| Tottenham H. | 15 | 6 | 6 | 73 | 37 | 36 |
| Bradford City | 13 | 7 | 7 | 60 | 39 | 33 |
| Bury | 13 | 7 | 8 | 48 | 40 | 33 |
| Notts County | 11 | 9 | 7 | 51 | 42 | 31 |
| Manchester Unit. | 11 | 9 | 7 | 50 | 41 | 31 |
| Notts Forest | 10 | 11 | 6 | 40 | 37 | 31 |
| Swansea Town | 14 | 3 | 11 | 36 | 36 | 31 |
| Millwall Athletic | 12 | 6 | 9 | 41 | 41 | 30 |
| Fulham | 11 | 7 | 9 | 51 | 48 | 29 |
| Plymouth Argyle | 11 | 5 | 11 | 47 | 44 | 27 |

THIRD DIVISION—Northern Section

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hull City | 15 | 7 | 4 | 64 | 29 | 37 |
| Chester | 16 | 4 | 6 | 60 | 33 | 36 |
| Wrexham | 14 | 5 | 6 | 71 | 37 | 33 |
| Gateshead | 13 | 6 | 8 | 55 | 39 | 32 |
| Barrow | 13 | 6 | 7 | 40 | 30 | 32 |
| Barnsley | 13 | 5 | 10 | 73 | 62 | 31 |
| Stockport | 10 | 9 | 9 | 60 | 43 | 29 |
| Accrington S. | 11 | 7 | 10 | 56 | 53 | 29 |
| Southport | 12 | 5 | 10 | 44 | 42 | 29 |
| Walsall | 11 | 6 | 10 | 44 | 42 | 28 |
| Crewe Alexandra | 13 | 2 | 13 | 58 | 60 | 28 |

THIRD DIVISION—Southern Section

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brentford | 17 | 4 | 4 | 55 | 29 | 38 |
| Exeter City | 16 | 5 | 5 | 64 | 30 | 37 |
| Norwich City | 16 | 9 | 4 | 54 | 32 | 37 |
| Reading | 14 | 7 | 4 | 70 | 39 | 35 |
| Crystal Palace | 11 | 7 | 9 | 47 | 43 | 29 |
| Northampton T. | 11 | 6 | 9 | 54 | 37 | 28 |
| Brighton and H. A. | 12 | 4 | 10 | 41 | 44 | 28 |
| Coventry City | 12 | 3 | 12 | 69 | 53 | 27 |
| Bo'nem'th & B. A. | 9 | 9 | 10 | 47 | 58 | 27 |
| Watford | 10 | 6 | 11 | 44 | 45 | 26 |
| Gillingham | 11 | 3 | 13 | 42 | 37 | 25 |

SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Glasgow Rangers | 18 | 8 | 2 | 78 | 27 | 44 |
| Motherwell | 20 | 4 | 4 | 85 | 39 | 44 |
| Heart of Midloth. | 17 | 5 | 7 | 63 | 32 | 39 |
| Celtic | 16 | 7 | 7 | 61 | 31 | 39 |
| Aberdeen | 16 | 3 | 10 | 69 | 41 | 35 |
| St. Johnstone | 14 | 7 | 7 | 54 | 40 | 35 |
| Hamilton Acad. | 14 | 5 | 9 | 77 | 54 | 33 |
| St. Mirren | 14 | 3 | 11 | 57 | 47 | 31 |
| Partick Thistle | 13 | 3 | 10 | 50 | 34 | 29 |
| Falkirk | 11 | 5 | 12 | 51 | 51 | 27 |

SECOND DIVISION

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hibernian | 22 | 3 | 3 | 76 | 22 | 47 |
| Queen of the S'th. | 16 | 9 | 3 | 81 | 42 | 40 |
| Stenhousemuir | 17 | 4 | 7 | 57 | 44 | 38 |
| Dunfermline | 15 | 5 | 7 | 70 | 34 | 35 |
| Albion Rovers | 16 | 2 | 9 | 58 | 43 | 34 |
| East Fife | 13 | 3 | 11 | 70 | 51 | 29 |
| Raith Rovers | 14 | 1 | 11 | 65 | 49 | 29 |
| St. Bernard | 11 | 6 | 9 | 58 | 40 | 28 |
| Alloa | 11 | 6 | 11 | 47 | 41 | 28 |
| Arbroath | 11 | 5 | 11 | 57 | 48 | 27 |

IRISH LEAGUE

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belfast Celtic | 13 | 3 | 4 | 81 | 34 | 41 |
| Distillery | 18 | 3 | 5 | 74 | 47 | 39 |
| Linfield | 17 | 4 | 5 | 83 | 34 | 38 |
| Derry City | 16 | 1 | 9 | 59 | 39 | 33 |
| Glentoran | 14 | 4 | 8 | 74 | 61 | 32 |
| Bangor | 13 | 2 | 11 | 60 | 56 | 28 |

IRISH FREE STATE

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shield Shelburne | 5 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 4 | 10 |
| Drumcondra | 4 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 4 | 8 |
| Dundalk | 4 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 8 | 8 |
| Shamrock Rovers | 3 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 8 | 7 |
| Bohemians | 2 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 4 |
| St. James Gates | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 12 | 3 |

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, Feb. 6—Metropolitan soccer fans today have visions of three league championships coming to London for The Arsenal is at the top of the first division standing. Tottenham Hotspur is level on points with the leader of division two, and Brentford is back again at the head of the southern section of the third division. The Capital has no direct interest, of course, in the northern section of the third division where Hull City forced itself to the front Saturday.

The Irish League championship was won for the ninth time by Belfast Celtic, while in Scotland the league program was subordinated to matches in the second round for the national cup. The biggest surprise was the famous Glasgow Rangers' inability to do more than draw against Queens Park, the only amateur side in British "big" league soccer.

### COLLEGE BASKETBALL SCORES

Alabama 36, Mississippi State 36.
Arkansas 40, Southern Methodist 23.
Berea 48, Kentucky Wesleyan 32.
Bethel 35, Friends 18.
Bethany 30, Baker 28.
Brigham Young 42, Montana State 29.
Carleton 31, Minnesota 21.
Central Normal 33, Hanover 32.
Creighton 28, Missouri 19.
Elon 29, St. John's 22.
Georgia Tech 38, South 26.
Iowa 42, Chicago 12.
Kentucky 81, Mexico City 22.
Loyola 32, Millikin 22.
Milsaps 38, Chattanooga 26.
Mississippi 35, Tulane 27.
Northwestern 32, Indiana 28.
North Carolina 32, Virginia M. I. 29.
Newberry 42, Charleston 31.
Ohio State 31, Wisconsin 30.
Southwestern 33, Emporia 26.
S. D. State 40, Morningside 20.
Virginia 31, Georgia 17.
Wake Forest 23, N. C. State 19.
Warrensburg T. 34, Cape Girardeau 24.
Wilmington 41, Detroit C. C. 32.
Wittenberg 54, Denison 39.

### ENGLISH TEST TEAM WINS

BRISBANE, Queensl., Feb 7 (AP)—The English test-match cricket team today defeated a Queensland eleven by an innings and 61 runs. Scores were: England 343, Queensland 201 and 81. Harold Larwood, whose "body-line" bowling against the Australian side in the tests caused a controversy that finally was taken to Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, was particularly deadly against the Queensland batsmen. He took two wickets for 24 runs in the first innings and 6 for only 38 in the second, an average of only 7.75 runs per wicket.

### MARION HOLLINS WINS MEDAL

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 7 (AP)—Marion Hollins of Santa Cruz, Calif., who won the United States women's golf championship more than a decade ago, took the medal honors in the annual Southern California midwinter tournament yesterday with a score of 37-37—74, three strokes under women's par. The present national title-holder and tournament defender, Virginia Van Wie of DeLand, Fla., shot 39-38—77, even par, to take second place. Mrs. C. J. Woerner of Los Angeles was third with a 79.

### ELIASON WINS WITH 656

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 7—The third of a series of weekly archery tournaments went to Andrew Eliason of Bradford, Penna., yesterday afternoon on the Pinehurst Country Club range. Eliason scored 443, but his handicap of 213 made his total 656. T. N. Barnsdall, also of Bradford, winner of last week's event, finished third, and Truman Fowler of Boothbay Harbor, Maine, winner of the first event two weeks ago, placed fourth.

### WEST COAST RELAYS MAY 13

FRESNO, Calif., Feb. 7 (AP)—The seventh annual West coast relays will be held here May 13 Earl H. Wight of Fresno State College, head of the committee that conducts the relays, has announced the date. At the same time he revealed teams would be entered from Stanford, California, Southern California and the University of California at Los Angeles.

### MacKENZIE SUCCEEDS DAUBER

STATE COLLEGE, Miss., Feb. 7 (AP)—Capt. A. R. MacKechnie, head of the military department of Mississippi State College, has been selected as head football coach at State College for the 1933-34 session subject to War Department approval. He will succeed Ray Dauber, who piloted the college's "Aggie" squad last year.

### PINELLI WILL BE UMPIRE

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7 (AP)—Ralph (Babe) Pinelli, veteran Pacific Coast League infielder and a former third baseman for Cincinnati, has been appointed as an umpire in the coast circuit.

### GLYNN CLARK '34 ELECTED

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 7—Glynn Clark '34, all-Missouri Valley tackle this past season, has been elected captain of the 1933 football team at Washington University here.

# SIEVERMAN IN THIRD ROUND

## Starts Defense of His U. S. Veteran Squash Tennis Championship

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—Frank A. Sieverman Jr. of the New York Athletic Club began the defense of his United States veteran squash tennis championship yesterday at the Columbia University Club, with the aid of a bye and a straight-game victory over William E. Lawrence of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 15—8, 15—9, to reach the quarterfinal round. He will not play again until Thursday, as he is to play for the Winged Foot five in the Class A team championship on Wednesday.

Fillmore Van Sinderen Hyde of the Harvard Club, who is expected to furnish the chief opposition to the champion, is scheduled to appear this afternoon against Norman F. Torrance, also of the Crescent players, who is secretary of the National Association.

The first round was completed yesterday, and the second will be played this afternoon. The summary:

FIRST ROUND

Henry A. Reeve, Bayside Tennis Club, won from J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills Club, by default.

Schuyler Van Vechten, Short Hills Club, defeated Charles M. Bull, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 15—7, 15—8.

Jesse Spalding, Yale Club, won from George L. Lewis, Short Hills Club, by default.

SECOND ROUND

Frank A. Sieverman Jr., New York Athletic Club, defeated W. E. Lawrence, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 15—8, 15—9.

R. H. Reuter, Columbia University Club, defeated J. A. Conroy, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 15—7, 15—13.

A. J. Cameron, Shelton Club, defeated E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—7.

# MONTCLAIR A. C. WINS NEW JERSEY TITLE

METROPOLITAN SQUASH RACQUETS CLASS C FINAL STANDING

NEW JERSEY GROUP

| | Rounds W | L | Matches W | L | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montclair A. C. | 4 | 0 | 17 | 3 | 1.000 |
| Downtown A. C. | 3 | 1 | 16 | 4 | .750 |
| Plainfield C. C. | 2 | 2 | 7 | 13 | .500 |
| Englewood F. C. | 1 | 3 | 7 | 13 | .350 |
| Staten Island Club | 0 | 4 | 3 | 17 | .000 |

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 7—After a battle that went to the final game of the final match, the New Jersey Group championship of the Metropolitan Class C team squash racquets championship series went to Montclair Athletic Club, when they defeated the team of the Downtown Athletic Club, 3 to 2, in the final round of the series, on the Downtown Athletic Club courts, yesterday afternoon.

Marino Torres, No. 5 on the Montclair team, was the hero of the day. He battled with Robert Raymond, after the other four matches had been evenly divided, and finally captured the victory by a score of 18—16, 18—17, 17—18, 18—15. The summary:

MONTCLAIR A. C., 3; DOWNTOWN A. C. 2

F. C. Hurd, Montclair, defeated P. S. Patton, 15—8, 8—15, 15—10, 7—15, 18—16.

S. J. Dicketts, Downtown, defeated H. L. Hanschke, 15—7, 15—8, 15—7.

D. Young, Montclair, defeated W. H. Gardner, 15—17, 15—8, 15—10, 17—18, 17—15.

F. A. Zuning Jr., Downtown, defeated Robert Roehr, 8—15, 17—15, 15—12, 10—15, 15—10.

Marino Torres, Montclair, defeated Robert Raymond, 18—16, 18—17, 17—18, 18—15.

# PROVIDENCE TAKES OVER LEAGUE LEAD

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 16 | 3 | 9 | 74 | 62 | 35 |
| Philadelphia | 14 | 6 | 8 | 74 | 57 | 34 |
| Boston | 13 | 4 | 9 | 78 | 57 | 30 |
| New Haven | 9 | 3 | 13 | 54 | 68 | 21 |
| Quebec | 7 | 2 | 20 | 62 | 98 | 16 |

RESULT FEB. 6

Providence 3, Quebec 2.

QUEBEC, Feb. 7 (AP)—The Providence Reds turned back Quebec, 3 to 2, here last night and moved into first place in the torrid Canadian-American Hockey League race, displacing Philadelphia. Hart's goal gave Providence the lead halfway through the first period and the visitors added two more in the third period before Quebec could score. Then the Beavers put on a gallant spurt that gave them two goals in the last four minutes of play. The summary:

| PROVIDENCE | | QUEBEC |
|---|---|---|
| Hart, lw | rw | Toupin |
| Gaudreault, c | c | Ward |
| McCully, rw | lw | Dube |
| Tapp, ld | rd | Molyneaux |
| McVicar, rd | ld | Frew |
| Byrne, g | g | Walsh |

Alternates — Hinsperger, Mondou, Alexandre, Connor, Taylor, for Providence; McCabe, Lowrey, McIntyre, Arnott, Callighen, Giroux, for Quebec.

Score—Providence 3, Quebec 2. Goals—Hart, Mondou, Gaudreault for Providence; Lowrey, McIntyre for Quebec. Assists—Gaudreault, Alexandre, Mondou for Providence; McCabe, Lowrey for Quebec. Officials—Donald Smith and Derouin. Time—Three 20m. periods.

### GRANTLAND RICE MEDALIST

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—The Artists and Writers Association yesterday started its annual golf tournament with scores ranging even higher than Rube Goldberg's 118. Grantland Rice, sports writer and president of the Association, was medalist with an 82. Rex Beach, the novelist, was farther down on the list with an 89. Some of the players listed in the first round match pairings didn't even turn in cards yesterday, but they were presumed to have "qualified" anyway.

### MRS. HILL MEDALIST

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7 (AP)—Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City added another trophy to her collection yesterday as a round of 41-40—81 gave her medalist honors in the annual La Gorce Golf Club's golf tournament for women. Bea Gottlieb of New York was second, with 43-41—84, while others of the 70 women competing ranged upward to 135 in their qualifying scores.

### WYKOFF WINS TWO EVENTS

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 7 (AP)—Frank Wykoff, the Southern California speed merchant, who holds the world's record at 100 yards, dashed to victory in the three-event sprint series of the annual Seton Hall College games last night, placing second in the 40-yard dash and winning the 50 and 60-yard dashes. The times were 4 3-5, 5 3-5, and 6 2-5 seconds, respectively.

### BOB FOTHERGILL SATISFIED

Bob Fothergill, outfielder who came to the Boston Red Sox last December from the Chicago White Sox, has signed his contract for the coming season. The signed document of Johnny Hodapp has also arrived at the Fenway Park headquarters of the Red Sox.

### BRUINS SIGN ALEX SMITH

Boston Bruins management announced the signing of Alex Smith, Ottawa veteran defenseman, yesterday. Whether Smith will be used with the Bruins or Cubs has not been decided. Smith was let out by Ottawa when the Senators purchased Harvey Rockburn.

# INVADERS WIN THEIR MATCHES

## English Women Show Skill in United States Squash Racquets

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HAVERFORD, Penna., Feb. 7—All seven of the English touring squash racquets players, who only last week landed in this country, and appearing in their first tournament on courts and with balls unlike those in England, came through with flying colors in their first test at the Merion Cricket Club here yesterday in the first round of competition for the United States women's squash racquets championship, now held by Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass.

Mrs. Howe headed the American seeded players, all of whom advanced into the second round without losing a game, with one exception. Mrs. George W. Wightman of Brookline, Mass., former champion in squash racquets and lawn tennis and donor of the Wightman Cup, was the only American in the select list carried to an extra game before winning. Mrs. Wightman's opponent was Mrs. Anthony M. Carey Jr. of Baltimore, Md., the former Louise Waterman of Chestnut Hill, Mass. The scores were: 15—6, 8—15, 15—8, 15—2.

Mrs. Herbert H. Lancaster of Canada also advanced yesterday, defeating Mrs. Milton Wolfe of Buffalo, N. Y., 15—11, 15—10, 18—17.

Mrs. G. Bryans Wolfe, captain of the English team, was the first of the overseas players to take to the courts, drawing Elizabeth Woolsey of New Haven, Conn., as her opponent. Mrs. Wolfe showed skill in handling the ball in the court, which is narrower than those at home, and won in straight games, 15—11, 15—11, 15—3.

Susan Noel, present English champion, faced a hard task in defeating Mrs. P. Mackay Sturges of Princeton, who put up a great battle. Miss Noel, who also plays lawn tennis, finally found her stride, and with the aid of brilliant backhand shots won the match at 15—11, 15—11, 18—17.

All of the other English players, Nancy Cave and Cecily Fenwick, former English champions; the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, daughter of Baroness Wentworth; Mrs. V. S. Daniell and Mrs. Gwendda DuBoulay, impressed the gallery with their play.

In the intercity team series Boston defeated New York, 3 to 2 in Class A; Philadelphia scored a clean sweep over New York in Class B and in Class C. Boston faces Philadelphia in the next Class A round-robin match.

The singles summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Ruth Hall, Philadelphia, defeated Virginia Huntsman, Plainfield, 15—11, 15—1, 15—8.

Helen Horner, New Haven, defeated Constance Morton, Philadelphia, 15—11, 15—13, 15—5.

Edith Hans, Philadelphia, defeated Barbara Beresford, Short Hills, 12—15, 15—10, 11—15, 15—11, 18—17.

Mrs. G. Bryans Wolfe, England, defeated Elizabeth Woolsey, New Haven, 15—11, 15—11, 15—3.

Nancy Cave, England, defeated Helen Spalding, Greenwich, 15—5, 15—11, 15—2.

Margaret Bostwick, Bronxville, defeated Natalie Peace, Philadelphia, 15—10, 15—11, 15—8.

Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Tarrytown, defeated Virginia Ellis, Boston, 15—8, 15—11, 15—8.

Frances Elliott, Philadelphia, defeated Coralie Peale, Philadelphia, 15—6, 10—15, 18—16, 15—8.

Mrs. Crawford C. Madeira, Philadelphia, defeated Phyllis Bowes, Philadelphia, 15—7, 15—8, 15—11.

Mrs. Louis H. Bieler, Philadelphia, defeated Edith Foster, Orange, 15—7, 15—10, 15—12.

Anne B. Townsend, Philadelphia, defeated Elizabeth Pearson, Philadelphia, 10—15, 15—8, 15—10, 15—4.

Mrs. A. J. Lamme Jr., Rye, defeated Mrs. T. E. Francis, Boston, 10—15, 15—13, 15—7, 15—10.

Susan Noel, England, defeated Mrs. P. Mackay Sturges, Princeton, 15—11, 15—11, 18—17.

Mrs. Harden Crawford, New York, defeated Mary Law, Philadelphia, 8—15, 15—12, 15—10, 15—8.

Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. Anthony M. Carey Jr., Baltimore, 15—6, 8—15, 15—6, 15—2.

Barbara Strebeigh, Philadelphia, defeated Helen Gardiner, Baltimore, 15—7, 15—3, 15—6.

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., Weston, Mass., defeated Mrs. H. G. Lloyd Jr., Philadelphia, 15—3, 15—3, 15—4.

Marguerite Anderson, Plainfield, defeated Helen Stone, New York, 7—15, 15—5, 15—9, 15—11.

Anne Dyer, Philadelphia, defeated Cynthia Flannery, Merion, 15—8, 15—7, 15—7.

Mrs. J. S. Disston, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Carey Mason, Baltimore, 15—2, 15—4, 15—1.

The Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbanke, England, defeated Mrs. Edgar Arnold, Greenwich, 15—0, 15—7, 15—3.

Priscilla Bartol, Boston, defeated Virginia Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, 15—10, 17—18, 15—7, 13—15, 15—8.

Cecelia Bowes, Philadelphia, defeated Virginia Watts, Baltimore, 15—1, 15—2, 15—1.

Mrs. Gwendda DuBoulay, England, defeated Katherine Townsend, Boston, 15—10, 15—5, 15—5.

Ann Page, Philadelphia, defeated Anna Dickson, Boston, 15—11, 15—8, 15—6.

Esther Daly, Philadelphia, won by default.

Mrs. Herbert H. Lancaster, Canada, defeated Mrs. Milton Wolfe, Buffalo, 15—11, 15—10, 18—17.

Mrs. Homer Albers, Boston, defeated Mrs. Henry Edson, Philadelphia, 7—15, 15—10, 15—3, 18—14.

Cecily Fenwick, England, defeated Mrs. Lothrop Withington, Boston, 15—4, 15—6, 15—4.

Mrs. V. S. Daniell, England, defeated Ruth Anderson, Plainfield, 18—14, 15—8, 15—3.

Eleonora R. Sears, Boston, defeated Virginia Smith, Plainfield, 15—7, 15—0, 15—7.

Mrs. M. P. Dickenson, Princeton, defeated Miss Charlotte Darling, Philadelphia, 15—12, 15—12, 15—8.

### NEW PLAYERS FOR CANADIENS

QUEBEC, Feb. 7 (AP) — Leo Dandurand, managing director of the Montreal Canadiens of the National Hockey League, announced last night he had secured three players from the Providence Reds of the Canadian-American League. The players were Bob Trapp, defense man; Art Alexandre, center, and Gizzy Hart, wing. They left last night for Montreal and will be in the Canadiens' lineup against the Toronto Maple Leafs. Dandurand is expected to send three players to Providence before the Reds' next scheduled game. Dandurand, who is seeking to rebuild his club, announced that neither Marty Burke nor Leo Murray would be in uniform for the Toronto game.

### AN ALL-WARNER AGGREGATION

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7 (AP)—It will be virtually an all-Warner aggregation of football coaches at Temple University this fall, Glenn S. (Pop) Warner, who is to be head coach at Temple for the next five years, has selected J. Charles (Chuck) Winterburn and Fred H. Swan, two of his former pupils, for his principal assistants. Henry J. Miller, who was Temple head coach for eight seasons, is retained as an advisory coach and head scout. It is probable that he will also assist Warner with the ends.

### CALEDONIANS WIN AT CURLING

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 7—Caledonians of New York captured the Gordon Medal and Utica won the Emmett Medal from the St. Andrew's curlers of New York in a scheduled two-day curling tournament here, which was completed in one day Monday.

### A BUSINESS-WOMAN GOLFER

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP)—Joyce Wethered, England's greatest all-time woman golfer, has become a business-woman golfer with the question of her amateur status a poser for the Ladies' Golf Union. Miss Wethered, who came out of retirement in 1929 to protect the one championship never won by a United States player, defeating Glenna Collett Vare in the finals of the British women's championship, has become an "adviser" at a big store in Piccadilly. She will give advice on the selection of clubs and correct golfing clothes, and will give exhibitions in a net, set up for that purpose. Although she dislikes championship play and has several times renounced it, she has always been looked upon as a reserve power whenever the American invasion looked particularly threatening. If she should ever decide to enter competitive play again, bringing up the question of her amateur status, the final ruling probably would be left to the Royal and Ancient as the L. G. U. operates under the same rules of amateurism as the men.

### TWO SWIMMING CAPTAINS

LEXINGTON, Va., Feb. 7 (AP)—Coach E. P. "Cy" Twombly has announced that M. Peel Rivers '33, Louisville, Ky., and William H. Moreland Jr. '33, Lexington, have been elected co-captains of the title-holding Washington and Lee University swimming team. Both men are dash swimmers and were members of the Generals' relay team, which won the Southern Conference championship two years ago.

### BALTIMORE BUYS CLABAUGH

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 7 (AP)—Nashville has sold "Moose" Clabaugh, for two years the leading hitter of the Southern Association to Baltimore, in the International League. The sale, a purely cash transaction, has been announced by Jimmy Hamilton, vice-president and business manager of the Nashville club. Terms were not disclosed.

### CLYDE WARES REENGAGED

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 7 (AP)—Branch Rickey, vice-president of the St. Louis Cardinals, said recently that Clyde Wares, whose release was announced several weeks ago, had been reengaged as a Cardinal coach for the 1933 season. Wares was coach for the Cardinals the last two seasons.

### PIERCE ASSISTANT COACH

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 7 (AP)—Bill Pierce, guard on Notre Dame's football team for the past three seasons, will assist Jack Chevigny, recently selected as head coach at St. Edward's University at Austin, Texas.

CHESS WILL APPEAR TOMORROW


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# STEADINESS IN DEALINGS ON EXCHANGE

## Fluctuations in Stock Market Narrow and Unimportant

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Stocks dragged along on a level plane in today's market.

There was a little more profit-taking in the gold mining issues, but, on the whole, price changes were negligible. General Motors' regular dividend had been too widely expected to prove an important market factor, although the stock rose a fraction.

Socony Vacuum advanced fractionally, in response to its regular dividend, but other oils were barely changed.

A slow rally during the last hour failed to hold entirely, but American Telephone, U. S. Steel preferred, Allied Chemical, American Can and Case were up a point or more toward the close.

Utilities and rails were steady to firm, fractional gains appeared for Consolidated Gas, Union Pacific, Sante Fe, New York Central and Public Service of New Jersey.

U. S. Steel common, du Pont, and General Motors were up slightly.

Sales approximated 600,000 shares.

### Dividend Influences

Bearishly inclined quarters last week tried to interpret the cut in United States Steel's preferred dividend as foreshadowing cuts in disbursements of other companies with similar banking affiliations such as General Motors and American Telephone. Important banking quarters, however, said that there was no basis for any such assumption. While United States Steel suffered huge losses in 1932, General Motors a little better than broke even, and American Telephone had substantial profits, even though they were somewhat under the scale of dividend payments. The Telephone directers meet next Wednesday.

The reaction in commodity prices, which has carried most indices of raw staples to new low levels for the cycle, even below those of last summer, has begun to spread to retail prices in some lines. The ability of the stock market to retain a substantial part of the summer and autumn recovery, while aggregate commodity prices have lost all of their recovery, has been regarded as encouraging.

The cold snap has had a bolstering effect upon some of the commodity markets, starting in wheat yesterday and spreading to hogs and dairy products today. It may also result in larger electric power production., and a bigger movement of coal, although the reports will not show that until next week.

Such railroad freight reports as are available for last week are inconclusive as yet. Santa Fe showed a fair increase over the previous week, while St. Paul's business was off.

### Bond Market Colorless

With extreme dullness prevailing in most other markets, bonds found little incentive for initiating any active movement, and in consequence today's market was colorless.

U. S. Governments were firmer after yesterday's flurry of selling in the Treasury issues. The Liberty group showed little change.

In the foreign division, improvement in price levels was the rule. Bidding for Australians resulted in advance of a point or so in several of the group.

German 7s extended their recovery fractionally, and South Americans showed general advances of fractional limits.

Rail obligations continued to move irregularly. Some of the second grade descriptions recorded slight advances. Industrials and utilities also failed to establish a definite course.

## INSULL COLLATERAL SOLD AT AUCTION

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP)—Insull collateral which had been put up to secure a Chase National Bank loan of $5,485,050 to the National Electric Power Company was sold at auction today for $4,000,000. The Chase Bank bought the collateral. National Electric Power Company is an affiliate of the Middle West Utilities Company.

In addition, a block of $392,500 par value National Public Service Corporation 5 per cent debentures due in 1978 was auctioned off for $68,000. Chase also bid in these securities. The amount of the smaller loan was not divulged.

## Bank and Insurance Stocks

NEW YORK BANK STOCKS

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chase | 32⅝ | 36⅝ | Lafayette | 5½ | 8½ |
| City | 40¾ | 44⅜ | Public | 27⅜ | 30⅜ |
| Commercial | 150 | 160 | Textile | 25 | 28 |
| Fifth Av | 1375 | 1475 | Trade Bank | 23 | 28 |
| First, N Y | 1480 | 1680 | Yorkville | 40 | 50 |

NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY STOCKS

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bankers | 70 | 78 | Fulton | 250 | 275 |
| Banca C I | 140 | | Guaranty | 335 | 345 |
| Bk NY&T | 348 | 368 | Irving | 30⅜ | 32⅜ |
| Bronx | 13 | 18 | Kings Co | 223¼ | 243¾ |
| Brooklyn | 163 | 173 | Law Tle&G | 2000 | 2100 |
| C Hanover | 1345 | 1445 | M'facturers | 28⅜ | 31⅝ |
| Chemical | 403⅝ | 443⅜ | New York | 973⅛ | 1073¼ |
| County | 30 | 32 | Title Guar | 26⅛ | 29⅛ |
| Empire | 24¾ | 26¾ | Unit States | 1730 | 1830 |

BOSTON BANK STOCKS

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Nat | 31 | 33 | Merchants | 275 | |
| N Shawmut | 30½ | 32½ | Second Nat | 90 | |
| | | | | Last | |
| Boston Safe Deposit & Trust | | | | appraisal | |
| New England Trust | | | | 280 | |
| State Street Trust | | | | 400 | |

CHICAGO BANK STOCKS

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cent Repub | ¼ | ¾ | Harris T&S | 295 | 305 |
| Cont Ill Bk | 84 | 86 | Northern Tr | 430 | 450 |
| First Nat | 128 | 131 | | | |

INSURANCE STOCKS

| | Bid | Ask'd | | Bid | Ask'd |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ætna Fire | 28 | 30 | Home | 14½ | 16 |
| Am Alliance | 11½ | 13⅜ | North River | 10¼ | 11⅜ |
| Gt Amer | 12½ | 14⅛ | Spngfld Fire | 65 | 69⅜ |
| Hartford | 38½ | 41 | U S Fire | 18¾ | 20⅝ |

## SO. NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 7 (AP)—A decrease of $1,507,257 from 1931 in the gross revenues of the Southern New England Telephone Company was reported today for 1932 by Harry C. Knight, president, at the stockholders annual meeting.

## PONTIAC SALES INCREASE

DETROIT, Feb. 7—Sales of Pontiac cars in Wayne County in January showed a decided increase over January, 1932, and led all makes but two.

# NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

### Closing Prices

| 1933 High | 1933 Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | Feb. 7 | Feb. 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5¼ | 4¼ | | Adams Express | 400 | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 15⅝ | 12½ | .2 | Adams Millis | 400 | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | |
| 10½ | 9¼ | 1.60 | Affiliated Prod | 100 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | | |
| 13⅜ | 11⅞ | .60 | Alaska-Juneau | 400 | 10 | 9¾ | 10 | 9¾ | |
| 1⅜ | 1 | | Alleghany Corp | 1100 | 12⅜ | 12⅛ | 12⅜ | 12¼ | |
| 3⅛ | 2⅜ | | Allegh pf ww XXX | 700 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 2½ | 2⅛ | | Allegh pf ww XL | 200 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | | |
| 89⅝ | 80⅛ | 6† | Allied Chem | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | | |
| 9 | 6⅜ | | Allis Chalmers | 4100 | 82⅝ | 80¾ | 82 | 81⅞ | |
| 8⅞ | 6 | | Alpha Port Cem | 100 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6⅝ | |
| 22 | 20 | .2 | Amerada | 100 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | |
| 12½ | 10⅛ | | Am Bank Note | 400 | 10½ | 10 | 10 | 10½ | |
| 12 | 10 | .60 | Am Brake S&F | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10½ | |
| 62¾ | 54 | 4 | Am Can | 3100 | 58⅞ | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ | |
| 40 | 36¼ | 3† | Am Chicle | 100 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 37½ | |
| 22⅜ | 19 | | Am Com Alcohol | 100 | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | 19⅝ | |
| 10⅝ | 8¾ | | Am European | 100 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | | |
| 8⅛ | 5 | ⅝ | Am & For Pow | 1100 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | | |
| 14 | 9½ | | Am & For Pow pf | 300 | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | 10½ | |
| 12 | 7⅞ | | Am & For Pw $ | 400 | 9⅜ | 8½ | 9⅜ | 8⅝ | |
| 9¾ | 8⅜ | | Am & For Pw 2pf | 400 | 7 | 6¼ | 7 | 6⅝ | |
| 3¾ | 3⅛ | | Am Hide & L | 100 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3 | |
| 6½ | 4⅛ | | Am Ice | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4¾ | |
| 8¾ | 6⅝ | | Am International | 1100 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | 7 | |
| 2 | 1 | | Am Mach & Met | 400 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | | |
| 30 | 17 | 1½ | Am News | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 9¼ | 5⅞ | | Am Power & Lt | 700 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6⅛ | |
| 24½ | 19 | .3 | Am P&L 6% f | 400 | 18¼ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 18⅜ | |
| 21½ | 14⅞ | 2½ | Am P&L 5½ fp | 200 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 7⅝ | 6 | | Am Radiator | 1400 | 6½ | 6 | 6 | 6½ | |
| 10⅝ | 7¾ | | Am Rolling Mill | 1100 | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | 7⅝ | |
| 13 | 12 | 2 | Am Shipbuilding | 30 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | | |
| 14⅜ | 11¾ | | Am Smelt & Ref | 1200 | 12¾ | 12¼ | 12½ | | |
| 35⅞ | 31 | | Am Semit & R pf | 200 | 20½ | 20 | 20½ | | |
| 27 | 20½ | | Am SmeR 6% pf | 100 | 22 | 22 | 22 | | |
| 56 | 40 | 7 | Am Steel F pf | 10 | 42 | 40½ | 40¾ | 40½ | |
| 27½ | 21½ | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 400 | 25½ | 24½ | 25 | 24½ | |
| 109⅜ | 98¼ | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 6100 | 101 | 98⅛ | 100⅜ | 98⅜ | |
| 18⅞ | 13 | | Am Type F pf | 10 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | | |
| 19½ | 14¼ | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 400 | 15⅜ | 15¼ | 15⅜ | 15¼ | |
| 3½ | 2 | | Am Writ Pap pf | 30 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| 8¾ | 6⅞ | | Anaconda Cop | 2400 | 6⅞ | 6⅜ | 6¾ | 6⅝ | |
| 4 | 2⅝ | | Andes Copper | 100 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | | |
| 49¼ | 41 | 7 | Armour Del pf | 200 | 47 | 47 | 47 | | |
| 1⅜ | 1⅜ | | Armour Ill A | 700 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 1¼ | ⅞ | | Armour Ill B | 400 | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | 1 | |
| 11½ | 7½ | | Armour Ill pf | 100 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 48 | |
| 46½ | 39 | | Atchison T&SF | 5100 | 44¼ | 43¼ | 43¾ | 43¾ | |
| 66 | 59⅞ | 5 | Atchison pf | 400 | 64 | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ | |
| 23¾ | 17¼ | | Atl Coast Line | 400 | 22 | 21 | 21⅜ | 21 | |
| 11¼ | 15¼ | 1 | Atl Refining | 2100 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | 15⅝ | |
| 56½ | 40 | 4‡ | Auburn Auto | 1400 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | 6 | |
| 7¾ | 5¾ | | Aviation Corp Del | 2400 | | | | | |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6¼ | 4½ | .. | Baldwin Loco | 500 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | |
| 15⅜ | 11 | .. | Baldwin Loco pf | 100 | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 11¾ | 8¾ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 2100 | 11½ | 10⅞ | 11½ | 11 | |
| 14 | 10½ | .. | Balt & Ohio pf | 100 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 11 | |
| 73 | 72 | 6½ | Bamburger pf | 20 | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71 | |
| 4¼ | 3⅜ | .. | Barnsdall A | 400 | 3½ | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 12 | 9⅜ | .. | Beatrice Cream | 100 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 62½ | 48 | 7 | Beatrice Cr pf | 100 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ | 48 | |
| 11½ | 8⅝ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 1400 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | 8⅝ | |
| 11½ | 9⅞ | .. | Best & Co | 100 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9⅝ | |
| 16⅞ | 13⅜ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 1100 | 14 | 13⅜ | 14 | 14¼ | |
| 33½ | 28 | .. | Beth Steel pf | 100 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 31½ | |
| 8 | 7½ | .. | Bigelow Sanford | 50 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | |
| 5¾ | 5 | .. | Blaw Knox | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 53 | 53 | 7 | Bloomingdale pf | 10 | 53 | 53 | 53 | | |
| 14¾ | 12½ | .. | Bohn Alum & Br | 700 | 13¼ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13 | |
| 26⅜ | 19⅝ | 2† | Borden | 1700 | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21½ | |
| 9¾ | 7¾ | .. | Borg Warner | 100 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 8¼ | |
| 5½ | 3¾ | .. | Briggs Mfg | 100 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | 4⅛ | |
| 82 | 55 | .. | Brooklyn Man T | 3100 | 29½ | 28¾ | 29¼ | 29⅜ | |
| 109¾ | 109¾ | 7 | Brooklyn Un Gas | 400 | 75 | 74½ | 74½ | 74⅜ | |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | .. | Brown Shoe pf | 20 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ | | |
| 2¼ | 1⅛ | .. | Brown Terminal | 200 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ⅝ | |
| 2 | 1 | .. | Budd Mfg | 100 | 1⅜ | ⅞ | 1 | 1⅛ | |
| 8¼ | 7¾ | .40 | Budd Wheel | 200 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 3¾ | 2¾ | .. | Burroughs Add | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 9¼ | 7 | .. | Bush Terminal | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| 23½ | 13⅛ | 7 | Bush Term deb | 10 | 6⅜ | 6 | 6 | | |
| 15 | 11¾ | .. | Bush T Bldgs pf | 40 | 14 | 13 | 14 | 13¼ | |
| | | | Byers | 400 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12⅜ | 11¾ | |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½ | 3 | .. | Campbell Wy&C | 200 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | | |
| 3 | 2 | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 300 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 10⅜ | 8¾ | 1 | Canada Dry | 200 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 14⅜ | 10⅛ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 7700 | 15⅝ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10½ | |
| 15½ | 14 | 1 | Cannon Mills | 200 | 15 | 15 | 15 | | |
| 60 | 30¾ | 7 | Case Thresh | 12500 | 50⅜ | 43½ | 41¾ | 42¾ | 42¼ |
| 90 | 50⅜ | 7 | Case Thresh pf | 50 | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | 50⅜ | |
| 9⅛ | 6½ | .50 | Caterpillar Trac | 600 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 17 | 14 | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 200 | 17 | 16½ | 16⅝ | | |
| 8¾ | 5⅞ | .. | Cerro de Pasco | 200 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7 | |
| 20½ | 17¾ | .. | Checker Cab Mfg | 400 | 19 | 19 | 19 | | |
| 19½ | 14⅞ | 2 | Chesapeake Corp | 2200 | 19⅛ | 18¾ | 19 | 18⅞ | |
| 30 | 26¼ | 2½ | Ches & Ohio | 5900 | 28¾ | 28⅛ | 28⅝ | 28¼ | |
| 1¼ | ⅞ | .. | Chi & E Ill pf | 200 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | | |
| 8⅜ | 6 | .. | Chi & Gt W pf | 200 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | |
| 2⅜ | 1⅜ | .. | Chi Mil & St P | 200 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | | |
| 3½ | 2½ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 200 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | | |
| 6¼ | 3⅜ | .. | Chi Mil & Western | 500 | 3¾ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | | |
| 4⅜ | 2⅜ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 600 | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4¾ | 4½ | |
| 7½ | 5¾ | .. | Chi Pneu T pf | 500 | 3 | 2⅜ | 3 | 3 | |
| 5⅝ | 3⅜ | .. | Chi Rock Isl & P | 300 | 6⅜ | 5¾ | 6⅜ | 6 | |
| 7½ | 3⅜ | .. | Chi RI&P 6% | 200 | 5 | 4¼ | 4¼ | | |
| 8½ | 5½ | .. | Chi RI&P 7% | 200 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 8½ | 6¼ | 1 | Chi Yellow Cab | 100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6¼ | 7 | |
| 17¼ | 11½ | 1 | Chrysler | 20 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | |
| 12½ | 11 | 2 | City Ice & Fuel | 13200 | 12¼ | 12 | 12¼ | 12 | |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | .. | City Stores | 200 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 90 | 90 | 7 | Cluett Pbdy pf | 300 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | | |
| 13 | 11 | 1 | Colgate-Palm-P | 50 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | |
| 17¾ | 13¼ | 1 | Columbia Gas | 200 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | | |
| 9⅝ | 6⅜ | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 3000 | 14¾ | 14 | 14⅜ | 14 | |
| 10⅜ | 9¼ | .. | Columbia Pic vtc | 200 | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ | 69½ | |
| 35¾ | 27½ | 2 | Columbian Carb | 200 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | 9¾ | |
| 6 | 4⅜ | .. | Comm Credit | 1000 | 31¾ | 30⅜ | 31¼ | 30¼ | |
| 25 | 18½ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 111⅜ | 104 | 6½ | Comm I Tr 6½s pf | 200 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ | 22¼ | |
| 97¾ | 84 | 6 | Comm I Tr cv pf | 100 | 111⅜ | 111⅜ | 111⅜ | | |
| 12¼ | 10 | .60 | Comm Solvents | 600 | 96 | 95 | 95 | 95⅜ | |
| 27⅜ | 2 | | Comwlth & So | 4000 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10½ | |
| 50 | 36½ | 6 | Comwlth & S 6pf | 14000 | 2¼ | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 8⅝ | 7¾ | .60 | Congoleum Nairn | 600 | 38 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37 | |
| 4¼ | 1¾ | .. | Consol Film Ind | 200 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅜ | |
| 11⅞ | 6 | .. | Consol Film I pf | 200 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅜ | |
| 63½ | 51 | 4 | Consol Gas | 1200 | 10½ | 10 | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | |
| 5½ | 4 | ½ | Consol Laundries | 7000 | 52⅞ | 51¾ | 52¼ | 52 | |
| 5⅞ | 5⅛ | .. | Consol Oil | 200 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅝ | |
| 5⅜ | 3⅜ | .. | Consol Textile | 4200 | 5⅜ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 40⅛ | 36 | 4 | Cont Baking pf | 300 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3½ | |
| 42½ | 38½ | 2 | Cont Can | 100 | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39½ | |
| 5¼ | 4 | .. | Cont Dia Fibre | 2000 | 40¾ | 40 | 40⅝ | 40⅜ | |
| 17¼ | 14⅞ | 1.20 | Cont Insurance | 200 | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 4 | |
| 2¾ | 1¾ | .. | Cont Motors | 600 | 16½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15¾ | |
| 6¼ | 5¼ | .. | Cont Oil | 200 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17¼ | 17⅛ | |
| 56¾ | 50¼ | 3 | Corn Products | 300 | 51½ | 51¼ | 51¼ | 53⅜ | |
| 4¼ | 3⅜ | .. | Coty | 1200 | 54½ | 53⅜ | 54 | 53⅜ | |
| 28⅞ | 24⅞ | .25 | Cream of Wheat | 500 | 41¾ | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 27 | 25¼ | 2.70 | Crown Cork pf | 600 | 27½ | 26½ | 27½ | 27 | |
| 16 | 13 | .. | Crucible Steel | 200 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | | |
| 24 | 17⅛ | .. | Crucible Steel pf | 200 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | | |
| 23½ | 21½ | 2½ | Cudahy Packing | 200 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ | 18⅛ | |
| 11⅞ | 9 | .. | Curtis Publishing | 200 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | | |
| 2½ | 1⅜ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 300 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | 3 | |
| 3⅜ | 2⅞ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 1500 | 3⅛ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 3 | |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 3⅛ | .60 | Davega St | | | | | | |
| 58¼ | 45 | 6 | Del & Hudson | 400 | 52 | 51 | 51¼ | 50⅞ | |
| 27⅜ | 20½ | .. | Del Lack & W | 3800 | 52 | 51 | 51¼ | 50⅞ | |
| 2 | 2½ | .. | Denver R G pf | 4500 | 25¼ | 24½ | 25 | 24½ | |
| 71½ | 67 | 6 | Detroit Edison | 300 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 23¼ | |
| 90 | 79¼ | 7 | Devoe & Ray 1pf | 600 | 68¼ | 67⅞ | 68¼ | 67⅜ | |
| 19¼ | 18¼ | 1 | Diamond Match | 10 | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ | | |
| 28 | 26½ | 1½ | Diamond M pf | 300 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18½ | |
| 15⅜ | 12⅛ | 1† | Dome Mines | 200 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | 27½ | |
| 15⅜ | 14½ | 1.50 | Dominion Stores | 8500 | 15 | 14⅜ | 14⅞ | 15 | |
| 13¾ | 10½ | .75 | Douglas A | 200 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | | |
| 8 | 7⅛ | .. | Dresser A | 200 | 12 | 12 | 12 | | |
| 11½ | 34½ | 2 | du Pont de Nem | 17000 | 36⅞ | 25⅜ | 36⅜ | 36 | |
| 102 | 100 | 5 | Duquesne Lt pf | 20 | 101¾ | 101½ | 101½ | | |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 61⅜ | 54 | 3 | Eastman Kodak | 1500 | 57 | 56½ | 57 | 57 | |
| 6 | 5½ | .. | Eaton Axle & Sp | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 20⅞ | 16⅞ | 1.20 | Elec Auto-Lite | 200 | 17⅜ | 17 | 17 | 17⅛ | |
| 1⅛ | 1 | .. | Elec Boat | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 1¾ | 1⅛ | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1⅝ | |
| 7⅞ | 5¼ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 1600 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | 5⅝ | |
| 20½ | 14½ | 2.34 | Elec Pow & Lt pf | 700 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14½ | |
| 18⅜ | 12½ | 2 | El Pw&L 6% pf | 200 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | | |
| 25½ | 23⅝ | 2 | Elec Sto Battery | 200 | 23⅜ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | | |
| 9½ | 6¾ | .. | Engineers Pub S | 200 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | |
| 35 | 26½ | 5½ | Engineers Pub Sv | 300 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | | |
| 11 | 9 | 1½ | Equitable Off Big | 200 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9½ | |
| 6½ | 5 | .. | Erie RR | 200 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5 | |
| 7¾ | 5⅝ | .. | Erie RR ipf | 200 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | | |
| 46¼ | 46¼ | 3½ | Erie&Pittsburgh | 600 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ | | |
| 10 | 10 | ¼ | Exchange Buffet | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | |

—F—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 49⅞ | 42 | 6 | Fed Lt & Tr pf | 10 | 49 | 49 | 49 | | |
| 1⅛ | ⅞ | .. | Fed Screw W | 100 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 18¾ | 15⅞ | 1.20 | Fidelity Phe F In | 800 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16½ | 16¾ | |
| 86 | 82 | 6½ | Filene's pf | 10 | 82 | 82 | 82 | | |
| 14⅜ | 11⅜ | 1 | Firestone T & R | 200 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | | |
| 56 | 50⅜ | 2½ | First Nat Stores | 500 | 51⅞ | 50⅜ | 51⅛ | 50⅜ | |
| 8 | 7½ | .. | Florsheim Shoe A | 400 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | | |
| 90 | 90 | 6 | Florsheim C pf | 10 | 90 | 90 | 90 | | |
| 49 | 32½ | 7 | Fonda Wheel pf | 30 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 36½ | |
| 20⅛ | 18¼ | 1.10 | Fourth Nat Inv | 500 | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 | 18⅞ | |
| 22 | 12 | 2 | Franklin Slim pf | 20 | 22 | 20 | 22 | 18 | |
| 26⅜ | 22¼ | 2 | Freeport Texas | 800 | 23⅜ | 23¼ | 23⅜ | 23 | |

—G—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19⅜ | 16⅜ | 1 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 1900 | 17⅞ | 17⅜ | 17⅞ | 17½ | |
| 14⅜ | 13 | 2 | Gen Baking | 1600 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 3¼ | 2⅛ | .. | Gen Bronze | 200 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2⅛ | |
| 12 | 11⅝ | .40 | Gen Cable pf | 150 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | | |
| 12 | 11⅝ | .60 | Gen Electric | 8400 | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¾ | 13⅝ | |
| 27¾ | 22⅞ | 2 | Gen Elec Sp | 400 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | |
| 1½ | 1 | .. | Gen Foods | 2600 | 23½ | 22⅞ | 23⅛ | 23½ | |
| 41½ | 38½ | 3 | Gen Gas & E A | 200 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | |
| 14⅛ | 12 | 1 | Gen Mills | 300 | 40¼ | 40 | 40¼ | 39⅝ | |
| 77½ | 72 | 5 | Gen Motors | 14200 | 13½ | 12⅝ | 13⅛ | 12½ | |
| 20⅞ | 16½ | 1 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 100 | 72⅞ | 72½ | 72½ | 72 | |
| 11 | 10 | .. | Gen Ry Signal | 300 | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 | 18½ | |
| 20¼ | 15⅝ | 1 | Gen Steel Cas pf | 30 | 11 | 11 | 11 | | |
| 75 | 71 | 5 | Gillette Saf Ras | 1700 | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 16⅛ | 16 | |
| 7 | 1½ | .. | Gillette S R pf | 100 | 72 | 72 | 72 | 71 | |
| 6 | 3½ | .. | Gimbel Bros | 1300 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | 1 | |
| 16⅞ | 14 | 1.20 | Glidden | 900 | 14½ | 14 | 14½ | 14 | |
| 6⅛ | 4⅝ | .. | Gold Dust | 200 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | |
| 18¾ | 10 | .. | Goodrich | 3200 | 4½ | 4 | 4½ | 4 | |
| 6⅝ | 4⅜ | .. | Goodrich pf | 200 | 10½ | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 45 | 25 | 7 | Goodyear | 2500 | 12⅜ | 11½ | 12 | 11⅝ | |
| 2½ | 1⅜ | .. | Goodyear 1pf | 300 | 28⅛ | 27⅞ | 28⅛ | 28¼ | |
| 5¼ | 4⅛ | .. | Graham-Paige | 300 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 2 | |
| 21¾ | 16⅜ | 1 | Granby | 500 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | | |
| 11⅜ | 7⅝ | .. | Grand (WT) | 700 | 17 | 16⅝ | 17 | 17 | |
| 7 | 5¾ | .. | Great Nor pf | 2400 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9½ | |
| 9 | 7 | .. | Great Nor Ore | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | | |
| 1¼ | 1 | .. | Great West Sug | 300 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | 8⅜ | |
| 12½ | 9 | .. | Grigsby-Grunow | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | | Gulf States Steel | 200 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | |

—H—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2¼ | 1½ | .. | Hahn Dept Sto | 400 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 14¼ | 11 | .. | Hahn D S pf | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11¼ | |
| 4¼ | 4 | .. | Hall Printing | 200 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | | |
| 57⅝ | 50 | 5 | Hershey Choc | 400 | 50¼ | 50 | 50¼ | 50¼ | |
| 7 | 3½ | .. | Holland Furnace | 200 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | | |
| 160 | 145 | 9 | Homestake Min | 300 | 157 | 157 | 157 | 157 | |
| 6 | 5 | .. | Houdaille Her A | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 51¼ | 50 | 4.20 | Household Fin pf | 100 | 51¼ | 51¼ | 51¼ | | |
| 3¼ | 2⅞ | .. | Houston Oil new | 100 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | | |
| 15¾ | 14⅜ | 2½ | Hudson & Man | 200 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | | |
| 5½ | 4⅛ | .. | Hudson Motor | 200 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | | |
| 3½ | 2¼ | .. | Hupp Motors | 1300 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅛ | |

—I—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14¾ | 11¼ | .. | Ill Central | 2600 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13⅝ | 13½ | |
| 7 | 7 | .. | Indian Motor pf | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | |
| 35⅜ | 28½ | 2 | Indus Rayon | 1400 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | | |
| 31⅜ | 23 | 1½ | Ingersoll-Rand | 300 | 23¾ | 23 | 23¾ | 32⅜ | |
| 16 | 13 | .. | Inland Steel | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 23½ | |
| 3¼ | 2⅛ | .. | Inspiration Cop | 200 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | | |
| 4⅜ | 2⅞ | .15 | Insranshare Del | 100 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| 7¼ | 4⅛ | .. | Interboro Rap T | 200 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | | |
| 1½ | ¾ | .. | Intercon Rub | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 97½ | 87½ | 6 | Int Business M | 200 | 89 | 88¼ | 89 | 88½ | |
| 9 | 8 | .. | Int Cement | 500 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | |
| ¾ | ⅛ | .. | Int Combustion | 300 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | | |
| 6 | 4½ | .. | Int Combus pf | 200 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | | |
| 25¼ | 18⅛ | 1.20 | Int Harvester | 8700 | 31 | 30½ | 30½ | 31 | |

—J—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | 25 | 3 | Jewel Tea | 100 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | | |
| 23¾ | 18¾ | .. | Johns Manville | 300 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19⅜ | |
| 50 | 35 | 1 | Jones & L'lin pf | 10 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | | |

—K—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 1¼ | .. | Kelly-Springfield | 100 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | | |
| 5⅜ | 4⅜ | .. | Kelvinator Corp | 200 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅜ | |
| 10½ | 8¼ | .. | Kennecott Cop | 100 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8½ | |
| 10 | 9 | 1 | Kimberly Clark | 700 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | | |
| 10⅜ | 8¾ | 1 | Kresge | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | | |
| 18¼ | 16½ | 1 | Kroger Groc & B | 400 | 17½ | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17⅜ | |

—L—

| | | | | | | |

# LARGE VOLUME OF TRADE IN COTTON CLOTH

## Manufacturers Yield to Bidding of Buyers at Reduced Prices

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 7—The spot position of many print cloths and broadcloth constructions was vastly improved late last week when the mills yielded to the incessant bidding of buyers offering large orders at lower prices.

Mills held to their prices firmly until Thursday afternoon when the continued fall in the price of raw cotton discouraged some who had accumulated considerable stocks of unsold goods.

A large volume of many constructions was sold. The leading number was the 38½-inch 64x60s 5.35-yard, several million yards of which changed hands at 3c, within ⅛c of last summer's low. The 60x48s 6.25-yard sold at 2½c which established a new low price, but it soon recovered to 2 9-16c for spot and 2⅝c for future delivery.

Buyers were anxious to place orders at these spot prices for much larger yardage for future delivery even running into April, but the mills did not care to take future business at such figures.

Most mills disposed of all their spot goods, and many mills of all their available February production, so that both the market in general as well as individual mills are in a much improved statistical position. As a consequence prices soon rebounded so that the final trading was on a basis of 4⅜c for spot and 4½c for future delivery of the 39-inch 80x80s, 4¼c for the 4.25-yard 72x76s and 3⅞-½c for the 4.75 68-72s.

Narrow print cloths were not so active and were generally unchanged except the 28-inch 64x60s 7.30-yard which sold at 2 5-16c and the 27-inch of the same count 7.60-yard at 2 3-16c. Pajama checks 36-inch 64x60s 5.75-yard brought 3½c, a drop of ⅛c.

Carded broadcloths were very active, and subject to the same tactics as were print cloths. In all cases the lower figure refers to spot sales and the higher to future delivery. The 36-½-inch 80x60s 5.00-yard sold at 3 7-16c to 3⅜c, and the 90x60s 38-inch 4.32-yard at 4⅜c to 4c.

Narrow sheetings were only moderately active. The bag trade bought in a relatively small way. Most of the active numbers were lower. The 36-inch 48x44s 3.25-yard sold at 3¾c and the 48x40s 5.50-yard at 2½c. Drills 30-inch 2.50-yard high count sold at 5⅜c and the 37-inch 3.25-yard at 4½-¾c. Filling sateens 38½-inch 4.25-yard 84x136s brought 8½c. Osnaburgs were fairly steady on moderate sales.

There has been slightly more activity in the market for wide cotton goods used by the mechanical trades. This has resulted in the placing of a more noticeable total of orders ranging from 5000 yards to 25,000 yards. This limited business has changed the price list from merely nominal to the following figures of actual sales: Wide drills 67-inch 1.87-yard sold at from 8¾c to 9c and the 49-inch 2.35-yard at 7½c. Wide sheetings 67-inch 2.95-yard brought 6½c and the 46-inch 48x48s 4.35-yard 4¼c to 4c. Broken twills 54-inch 0.98-yard moved at 16¼c and the 1.14-yard at 13c.


## Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

**Orange Bowl Cafeteria**

Luncheon 11 to 2:30 — Dinner 5 to 7:45

62 WEST 48TH ST. Bryant 9-0461

**The GARDEN SPOT**

*Self Selected Luncheons and Dinners*

Dinners with Service 85c-$1.00

*"Your favorite dishes temptingly prepared"*

67 WEST 44th STREET

Jane Davies RESTAURANT

145 WEST 55TH STREET

Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Dinner 5:30 to 8
Circle 7-0176

**Yama Tea Room** INC.

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Telephone Wic. 2-2949
OPEN SUNDAYS
Known for delicious food and homelike atmosphere

**OLD ALGIERS**

BROADWAY AT 102ND STREET

*Lovely Food Unique Atmosphere*

Luncheon 50c to $1.00
Dinner 50c to $1.00
*Always Open*

**ST. MARC DINING ROOM**

DINNER ONLY from 5 to 8—55c
*Special Sunday Dinner* 12 to 3, 5 to 8 55c, 65c
504 West 112th St.
Near Seventh Church

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*"IT'S DIFFERENT"*
52 Stone Street Near Hanover Square
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**Canterbury Lunch**

The Best of Foods Sold at Real Value and Served in an Atmosphere of Cheer and Refinement
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WESTPORT, CONN.

**SCOTTIE'S RED BARN**

*Open All Winter* *Closed Mondays*
Luncheon 85c Dinner $1 and $1.50
Westport, Conn. Route 33
Also
Scottie's Sandwich Shop
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## Amusements


FOX FILM *presents* NOEL COWARD'S *Picture of the Generation*

**CAVALCADE**

**—NOW PLAYING—**

*Special De Luxe Engagements*
2:30—Twice Daily—8:30
Majestic Theatre, Boston
Gaiety Theatre, New York City
Grauman's Chinese, Hollywood
Locust Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.
Erlanger Theatre, Buffalo, N. Y.
Nixon Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

*Opening Dates Announced*
St. Louis, Mo.—Grand Central, Feb. 13
Cleveland, O.—Ohio Theatre, Feb. 16
Kansas City, Mo.—Apollo Theatre, Feb. 19
Toronto, Can.—Royal Alexander, Feb. 20
Atlanta, Ga.—Erlanger Theatre, Feb. 20
Providence, R. I.—Carlton Theatre, Feb. 23
Washington, D. C.—National, Mar. 12

*Watch this column for additional announcements of coming engagements.*

NEW YORK CITY

Eva Le Gallienne's Production
**ALICE in WONDERLAND**
"A PERFECT ENTERTAINMENT" — Robert Garland, *World-Telegram*
Hutchinson—Schildkraut—Le Gallienne and Civic Repertory Cast
NEW AMSTERDAM Theatre, W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30 Prices 50c to $2 plus Tax. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:30

BALTIMORE, MD.

3RD YR. WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
**The GREEN PASTURES**
By MARC CONNELLY


# New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

| | High | Low |
|---|---|---|
| Ab Straus 5½s '43 | 88 | 88 |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '44 | 33¼ | 32¾ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '49 | 36 | 34½ |
| Alleghany Corp 5s '50 | 10½ | 9⅝ |
| Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37 | 72½ | 72 |
| Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030 | 32 | 31¼ |
| Amer I G Chem 5½s '48 | 79¾ | 79½ |
| Amer Inter 5½s '49 | 75¼ | 75¼ |
| Amer Metals Co 6½s '34 | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| Amer Smelting 5s '47 | 88⅛ | 88 |
| Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv | 106¼ | 106 |
| Amer T&T col 5s '46 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Amer T&T deb 5s '50 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| Amer T&T 5s '65 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| Amer T&T deb 5½s '43 | 107 | 106⅝ |
| Amer WW & Elec 5s '34 | 93¼ | 93 |
| Amer W W& Elec deb 6s '75 | 82 | 82 |
| Armour & Co 4½s '39 | 79 | 78 |
| Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43 | 73¼ | 73 |
| Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta | 86⅛ | 86⅛ |
| Atch T&SF gen 4s '95 | 95 | 94⅜ |
| Atch T&SF 4½s '48 | 93¾ | 92⅜ |
| Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52 | 74½ | 74½ |
| Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52 | 50½ | 50 |
| Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59 | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48 | 82¼ | 82 |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta | 89½ | 89½ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta | 64½ | 64½ |
| Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60 | 30⅝ | 30¼ |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95 | 40½ | 40½ |
| Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48 | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000 | 39 | 39 |
| Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95 | 45⅛ | 45⅛ |
| Beech Creek RR 4s | 82½ | 82½ |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B | 107½ | 107½ |
| Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C | 110¼ | 110¼ |
| Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36 | 88⅛ | 88 |
| Beth Steel rfg 5s' 42 | 85 | 85 |
| Bklyn Ed 5s E '52 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ |
| Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68 | 94 | 93½ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45 | 110 | 109¾ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50 | 103½ | 103⅝ |
| Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 | 106 | 106 |
| Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Buff R & P 4½s '57 | 42½ | 42½ |
| Bush Term Bldg 5s '60 | 47 | 47 |
| Calif Petroleum deb 5½s '38 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s' 51 | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54 | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 83⅝ | 83⅝ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 83 | 82½ |
| Can Nat Ry 4½s' 60 | 83 | 82½ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s July '69 | 87¾ | 87½ |
| Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69 | 87⅞ | 87¼ |
| Can North 4½s '35 | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Can North deb 6½s '46 | 100¼ | 99¾ |
| Can North deb 7s '40 | 101 | 100⅝ |
| Can Pacific deb 4s | 57½ | 57½ |
| Can Pacific 4½s '46 | 67 | 66½ |
| Can Pacific 4½s '60 | 65⅞ | 65 |
| Can Pacific 5s '44 | 82 | 82 |
| Cen of Ga con 5s '45 | 18¼ | 16⅛ |
| Cen of Ga rgf 5½s '59 | 5 | 5 |
| Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51 | 70½ | 70½ |
| Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49 | 82½ | 82½ |
| Cen Pacific 5s '60 | 59¼ | 59¼ |
| Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87 | 93¾ | 93¾ |
| Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37 | 30 | 30 |
| Certainteed 5½s '48 | 37¼ | 36⅞ |
| Ches Corp 5s '47 | 72½ | 71⅞ |
| Ches & O cv 4½s A '93 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ |
| Ches & O gen 4½s '92 | 102 | 102 |
| Ches & O 4½s B | 92 | 92 |
| Chicago B&Q 3½s Ill div '49 | 88 | 88 |
| Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49 | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71 | 93 | 93 |
| Chicago & East Ill 5s '51 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| Chicago Gt West 4s '59 | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66 | 15 | 15 |
| Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47 | 37 | 37 |
| Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89 | 44 | 44 |
| Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000 | 4¼ | 4½ |
| Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75 | 18¼ | 18¼ |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s C 2037 | 16⅛ | 16 |
| Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 | 16 | 15½ |
| Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49 | 11½ | 11 |
| Chicago & Nw deb 5s 5s '33 | 63 | 60⅛ |
| Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33 Reg | 60 | 60 |
| Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88 | 64⅛ | 64⅛ |
| Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34 | 23 | 23 |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A | 22¾ | 22 |
| Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60 | 12 | 11½ |
| Chicago TerHau & SE in 5s '60 | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| Chicago Un Sta 5s '44 | 102 | 102 |
| Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62 | 74 | 74 |
| Childs Co 5s '43 | 36⅛ | 36 |
| Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A | 98⅜ | 98⅜ |
| Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Cin Un T 5s wi | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77 | 45¼ | 45¼ |
| Clev Un Term 4½s '77 | 61½ | 61⅛ |
| Clev Un Term 5s '73 | 66¾ | 66¾ |
| Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35 | 63 | 63 |
| Colo & So 4½s '80 A | 55⅛ | 55⅛ |
| Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61 | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May | 84 | 84 |
| Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57 | 96 | 96 |
| Com Credit Co 6s '34 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Com Inv Trust 5½s '49 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Con Gas 4½s '51 | 100¼ | 100⅛ |
| Con Gas 5s '57 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45 | 105⅜ | 105⅜ |
| Consum Pow uni 5s '52 | 105½ | 105½ |
| Container Corp 6s '46 | 40½ | 40½ |
| Crown Zellerbach 6s ww '40 | 42¼ | 42¼ |
| Cumberland T&T 5s '37 | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43 | 81⅞ | 81 |
| Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71 | 101½ | 101½ |
| Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69 | 101¾ | 101½ |
| Den & Rio G con 4s '36 | 33¾ | 32¼ |
| Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55 | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78 | 15½ | 15½ |
| Detroit Ed 4½s D '61 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Detroit Ed 5s '49 | 100½ | 100 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '52 | 100⅝ | 100 |
| Detroit Ed 5s '62 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Dodge Bros sf 6s '40 | 84 | 84 |
| Dome Mines Co 6s | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Duquesne P & L 4½s A '67 | 104⅛ | 104 |
| Erie RR ref 5s '67 | 28 | 27½ |
| Erie RR gen 5s '75 | 28 | 27¼ |
| Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42 | 74½ | 72 |
| Fre Elk Mo Val 6s '33 | 68 | 68 |
| Gen Bak Co 5½s '40 | 100 | 100 |
| Gen Petroleum 5s '40 | 104 | 103¼ |
| Goodrich 6s '45 | 42¾ | 42½ |
| Goodrich 1st 6½s '47 | 76 | 76 |
| Goodyear Tire 5s '57 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36 | 97½ | 97½ |
| Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40 | 101 | 101 |
| Great Northern 4½s '77 E | 39⅝ | 39⅝ |
| Great Northern gne 5½s B '52 | 47 | 46 |
| Great Northern 7s '36 A | 55½ | 55 |
| Gulf States Steel 5½s '42 | 48 | 48 |
| Houston Belt 5s '37 | 82½ | 82½ |
| Hudson Coal 5s '62 | 83 | 83 |
| Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57 | 88 | 87⅞ |
| Humble Oil 5s '37 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| Ill Central 4s '51 | 81⅛ | 81⅛ |
| Ill Central 4s '53 | 43½ | 43 |
| Ill Central 4¾s '66 | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| Ill Central 6½s '36 | 69 | 69 |
| Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63 | 46¾ | 46½ |
| Ill Steel deb 4½s '40 | 101¼ | 100⅞ |
| Inter Hydro El 6s '44 | 35½ | 35 |
| Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51 | 42 | 42 |
| Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66 | 58 | 57½ |
| Inter Rap Trans 6s '32 | 18 | 18 |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 | 67 | 67 |
| Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct | 66½ | 66½ |
| Int Cement Corp 5s '48 | 57 | 57 |
| Int & G Nor adj 6s '52 | 4 | 4 |
| Int Mer Mar col 6s '41 | 37 | 37 |
| Int Paper rfg 5s A '47 | 48 | 47¾ |
| Int Pap 6s '55 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52 | 26½ | 26½ |
| Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39 | 30 | 30 |
| Int Tel & Tel 5s '55 | 28¼ | 28 |
| Kelly Spgfld Tire 6s | 38½ | 38½ |
| Kan City Pt&Mem 4s '36 | 50½ | 50½ |
| Kan City P & L 4½s '61 | 104 | 103½ |
| Kan City So rfg 5s '50 | 54¾ | 54 |
| Kan City Term 1st 4s '60 | 93 | 92⅝ |
| Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46 | 34½ | 34½ |
| Kings Co Lt 6s '97 | 33 | 33 |
| Kresge Foundation 6s '36 | 60 | 60 |
| Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C | 62 | 62 |
| L'Autaro 6s '54 | 3½ | 3½ |
| Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003 | 53¾ | 53¾ |
| Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 40 | 40 |
| Loew's Inc 6s '41 | 66 | 66 |
| Long Island rfg 4s '49 | 90¾ | 90½ |
| Louis Arkansas 5s '69 | 28½ | 28½ |
| L&N uni 4s '40 | 88½ | 87½ |
| L&N rfg 4½s C 2003 | 68 | 67½ |
| Manhat Ry con 4s '90 | 36⅛ | 35⅞ |
| Meade 6s '45 ww | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| Metro Edison rfg 5s '53 | 98 | 98 |
| Midvale Steel col 5s '36 | 91 | 90¾ |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '81 | 76¾ | 76 |
| Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71 | 76 | 76 |
| Min SUP & SSM 5½s '78 | 83 | 83 |
| Mo K & T pl 4s ⅔ '62 | 62¼ | 62¼ |
| Mo Pacific gen 4s '75 | 9¾ | 9½ |
| Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65 | 23 | 22½ |
| Mo Pacific 5s F '77 | 22¼ | 22¼ |
| Mo Pacific 5s G '78 | 22 | 22 |
| Mo Pacific 5s H '80 | 23½ | 22½ |
| Mo Pac 5s I '81 | 23½ | 23 |
| Mo Pacific 5½s '49 | 9¼ | 8⅝ |
| Montana Power rfg 5s '43 | 77½ | 77½ |
| Montana Power 5s A '62 | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| Mobile & Ohio 4s '38 | 67 | 67 |
| Morris & Essex 3½s 2000 | 77 | 77 |
| Nash Chat & St L 4s '78 | 69 | 69 |
| Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48 | 81¼ | 80⅜ |
| Nat Steel 5s '56 | 78½ | 78½ |
| New Eng T&T, 4½s B '61 | 105½ | 105¼ |
| N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60 | 92½ | 91⅝ |
| N O Pub Ser 5s A '52 | 58 | 58 |
| NYC&HR gen 3½s '97 | 80 | 79½ |
| NYC&HR deb 4s '34 | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| NYC&HR 4½s N 2013 | 43¾ | 43¼ |
| NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013 | 47⅜ | 47¼ |
| NYC&HR cv 6s '35 | 63 | 63 |
| NY Chi & StL 4½s '78 | 15½ | 15⅛ |
| NY Connec Ry 5s '53 | 99½ | 99⅛ |
| NY Dock Co 5s '39 | 32 | 32 |
| NY Edison 5s C '51 | 106 | 106⅛ |
| NY Edison 5s B '44 | 106 | 105¾ |
| NY Edison rfg 6½s '41 | 114 | 113¾ |
| NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49 | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| NY NH&H ne deb 3½s '54 | 49½ | 49½ |
| NY NH&H 4½s '67 | 60¼ | 60 |
| NY NH&H cit 6s '40 | 80 | 80 |
| NY Ont & W gen 4s '55 | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '51 | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| NY Steam Corp 5s '56 | 102¼ | 101¾ |
| NY Steam Corp 6s '47 | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| NY W'chester & 4½s '46 | 43½ | 43 |
| Niag Lock & O P 5s '55 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ |
| Niag Share 5½s '50 | 70 | 70 |
| Norf & W con 4s '96 | 99 | 98⅞ |
| Norf & W div 4s '44 | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| Norf & W 6s '34 | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| Nor Am Cement 6½s '40 | 12½ | 11½ |
| Nor Am Co 5s '61 | 83 | 81⅜ |
| Nor Am Ed 5s C '69 | 76⅝ | 76½ |
| Nor Am Ed 5s A '57 | 82 | 82 |
| Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47 | 104½ | 104½ |
| Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047 | 58¼ | 58⅛ |
| Nor Pacific 5s D 2047 | 67½ | 67½ |
| Nor Pacific 6s B 2047 | 72¾ | 72 |
| Nor States Pow 5s A '41 | 103½ | 103¼ |
| Nre Wash RR & N 4s '61 | 87 | 87 |
| Otis Steel 6s '41 | 20 | 20 |
| Paramount Public 5½s '50 | 10½ | 10 |
| Paramount Fam Las 6s' 47 | 9 | 8½ |
| Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81 | 92½ | 92½ |
| Penn Railroad con 4½s ct | 104 | 104 |
| Penn Railroad con 4s '48 | 99 | 99 |
| Penn Railroad con 4½s | 104⅜ | 104 |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '70 | 79¾ | 71¼ |
| Penn Railroad gen 4½s | 88⅜ | 88⅜ |
| Penn Railroad 4½s D '81 | 81¼ | 81¼ |
| Pen nRailroad gold 6½s '36 | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43 | 113 | 113 |
| Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43 | 100½ | 100½ |
| Phillips Pet 5¼s '39 | 70½ | 70 |
| Philadelphia Co 5s '67 | 85½ | 85½ |
| Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71 | 99¼ | 98⅝ |
| Phil & Read C&I 5s '73 | 66 | 65 |
| Phil & Read C&I 5s '49 | 39 | 38½ |
| Phil Railway 4s '37 | 20¼ | 20 |
| Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43 | 103½ | 103½ |
| Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60 | 65 | 64½ |
| Port Gen Elec 5s '35 | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53 | 22 | 20½ |
| Pub Svc E&G 4s | 90⅛ | 89 |
| Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| Pure Oil 5½s '37 | 77 | 77 |
| Pure Oil 5½s '40 | 73 | 73 |
| Read rfg 4½s A '97 | 89½ | 89 |
| Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44 ct | 25 | 25 |
| Rochester Gas 5s | 103⅜ | 103 |
| Rock I Ar&Low 4½s '34 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ |
| St Louis I M&S 4s R&G div '33 | 46¼ | 46¼ |
| St Louis & SF 4s A '50 | 12 | 11⅞ |
| St Louis & SF 4½s '78 | 7 | 6½ |
| St Louis & SF A ct | 11¾ | 11⅜ |
| St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta | 6½ | 6½ |
| StP M&M con 4s '33 | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72 | 99⅞ | 99⅞ |
| Seabd A L 5s | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| Shell Pipe 5s '52 | 76 | 75⅞ |
| Shell Union 5s '47 | 75 | 75 |
| Silesian Am Corp 7s '41 | 40⅛ | 40⅛ |
| Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38 | 98¼ | 96 |
| Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37 | 99 | 99 |
| Skelly Oil Co 5½s '35 | 84½ | 84 |
| Solvay Amer Inv 5s '42 | 92 | 92 |
| Southern Tell Tel & Tel 5s'41 | 106 | 106 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '68 | 50 | 50 |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww | 49¼ | 49¼ |
| Southern Pacific 4½s '81 | 48½ | 48½ |
| Southern Pacific SW Ter 4s '50 | 85 | 85 |
| Southern Ry gen 4s '56 | 20 | 19¼ |
| Southern Ry con 5s '94 | 61 | 61 |
| Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38 | 29¼ | 27⅝ |
| Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54 | 106½ | 106½ |
| Stand Oil NJ 5s '46 | 104⅝ | 104½ |
| Stand Oil NY 4½s '51 | 99⅝ | 99⅝ |
| Studebaker 6s '45 | 33½ | 33½ |
| Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 91½ | 91½ |
| Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39 | 101 | 101 |
| Texarkana 1st 5½s '50 | 63 | 63 |
| Texas Corp 5s '44 | 88 | 87¾ |
| Third Ave 5s '37 | 89¾ | 89½ |
| Union El L&P 1st 5½s | 104½ | 104 |
| Union El L&P 5s '57 | 103¾ | 103¼ |
| Union Oil Cal 6s '42 | 104⅝ | 104⅜ |
| Union Pacific 1st 4s '47 | 100 | 99⅜ |
| Union Pacific 4½s '67 | 92 | 92 |
| United Biscuit 6s '42 | 98 | 98 |
| US Rubber Co 5s '47 | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44 | 69½ | 69½ |
| Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww | 25 | 24 |
| Vanadium 5s '41 | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| Virginia Ry 5s '62 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34 | 102⅝ | 102⅝ |
| Walworth 6s '45 | 13½ | 12½ |
| West Pa Pow 5s A '46 | 106½ | 106½ |
| West Pa Pow 5s E '63 | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| West Shore 4s 2361 | 76¾ | 76¾ |
| West Shore reg | 72 | 72 |
| Western Electric 5s '44 | 100¾ | 100⅛ |
| Western Maryland 4s '52 | 63 | 63 |
| Western Maryland 5½s '77 | 66 | 64¾ |
| Western Union 5s '51 | 48½ | 48⅛ |
| Western Union col 5s '38 | 67¼ | 67¼ |
| Western Union 5½s '36 | 66¾ | 66 |
| Western Union 5s '60 | 49 | 49 |
| Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53 | 46 | 45⅞ |
| Wickwire Spen 7s cv ct '35 | 1 | 1 |

LIBERTY BONDS

| | High | Low | Last Feb 7 | Last Feb 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½s '47 | 103.14 | 103.11 | 103.14 | 103.14 |
| 1st 4¼s '47 | 102.25 | 102.23 | 102.23 | 102.25 |
| 4th 4¼s '38 | 103.13 | 103.11 | 103.11 | 103.13 |
| US 3s '55 | 98.22 | 98.21 | 98.21 | 98.23 |
| US 3½s 49 | 100.2 | 100 | 100.1 | 100 |
| US 3¾s '43 June | 102.20 | 102.20 | 102.20 | 103.19 |
| US 3¾s '47 | 102.20 | 102.16 | 102.20 | 102.17 |
| US 3¾s '56 | 105.4 | 105.3 | 105.4 | 104.30 |
| US 4s '54 | 106.27 | 106.24 | 106.24 | 106.25 |
| US 4¼s '52 | 110.26 | 110.20 | 110.22 | 110.25 |

FOREIGN BONDS

| | High | Low | Feb 7 | Feb 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antioquia 1st 7s '57 | 9 | 9 | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s June '59 | 44⅞ | 44⅜ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59 | 45¾ | 45⅜ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s May '60 | 44⅜ | 44⅛ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60 | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60 | 44¼ | 44⅜ | | |
| Argentine Gov 6s '57 A | 46 | 45 | | |
| Australia 4½s '56 | 71¾ | 71⅜ | | |
| Australia 5s '55 | 75½ | 75 | | |
| Australia 5s '57 | 75½ | 75 | | |
| Austria (Upper) 6½s '57 | 49 | 49 | | |
| Bavaria (State) 6½s '45 | 61½ | 60⅝ | | |
| Belgium (King) 6s '55 | 98 | 98 | | |
| Belgium (King) 6½s '49 | 101½ | 101½ | | |
| Belgium (King) 7s '55 | 106½ | 106½ | | |
| Belgium (King) 7s '56 | 104¾ | 104⅛ | | |
| Berlin (City) 6s '58 | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | | |
| Berlin (City) 6½s '50 | 45 | 44¼ | | |
| Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51 | 51¾ | 50½ | | |
| Berlin Elec 6s '55 | 56½ | 56⅛ | | |
| Bordeaux (City) 6s '34 | 104⅜ | 104⅜ | | |
| Brazil 6½s '26-'57 | 22 | 22 | | |
| Brazil 6½s '27-'57 | 21¾ | 21¼ | | |
| Brazil (US) 8s '41 | 22 | 21 | | |
| Bremen 7s '35 | 63 | 63 | | |
| Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61 | 22½ | 22½ | | |
| Bulgaria 7½s '68 | 24 | 23½ | | |
| Canada 4s | 82¾ | 82½ | | |
| Canada (Dom) 4½s '38 | 98¼ | 98 | | |
| Canada (Dom) 5s '52 | 97⅝ | 97 | | |
| Canada SS Ltd 6s '43 | 15¼ | 14⅞ | | |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 | 8½ | 8 | | |
| Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | | |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '61 | 8½ | 8⅛ | | |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '62 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | | |
| Chile (Rep) 7s '42 | 8¾ | 8¾ | | |
| Chile (Rep) 6s '63 | 8½ | 8½ | | |
| Clogne (City) 6½s '50 | 27 | 27 | | |
| Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46 | 27 | 27 | | |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan | 35⅞ | 34⅝ | | |
| Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct | 34½ | 34¼ | | |
| Copenhagen (City) 5s '52 | 61⅞ | 61⅞ | | |
| Cordoba (City) 7s '57 | 15¼ | 15¼ | | |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53 | 72¾ | 72¼ | | |
| Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45 | 39¾ | 39⅝ | | |
| Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51 | 98 | 98 | | |
| Denmark (King) 4½s '62 | 66¼ | 66⅛ | | |
| Denmark (King) 5½s '55 | 77 | 76¾ | | |
| Denmark (King) 6s '42 | 82½ | 82 | | |
| Duke Price Power 6s '66 | 52 | 50½ | | |
| Dutch El af 6s '62 | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | | |
| Finland 5½s '58 | 58 | 57⅞ | | |
| Finland (Rep) 6½s '56 | 62½ | 62½ | | |
| French (Rep) 7s '49 | 121¼ | 121¼ | | |
| French (Rep) 7½s '41 | 124½ | 124½ | | |
| Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34 | 67¼ | 67 | | |
| German 7s '49 | 77¾ | 77¾ | | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38 | 66 | 65¼ | | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60 | 55 | 54¾ | | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60 | 55 | 54½ | | |
| Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50 | 64⅜ | 63¼ | | |
| Germ Cen Agr 6½s '58 rcts | 46⅞ | 45⅞ | | |
| Germ Cr Mun 6½s '50 | 57 | 57 | | |
| Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 | 45¾ | 45¾ | | |
| Germ Gov Int 5½s '65 | 55¾ | 55¼ | | |
| Graz 8s '54 | 56 | 56 | | |
| Hansa 6s '39 ww | 48 | 48 | | |
| Ilseder Steel 6s '48 | 47½ | 47 | | |
| Italian Pub Util 7s '52 | 92½ | 92½ | | |
| Italy (King) 7s '51 | 99⅞ | 99⅝ | | |
| Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44 | 41 | 41 | | |
| Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54 | 58¼ | 58 | | |
| Karstadt 6s' 43 | 32½ | 32 | | |
| Lyons (City) 6s '34 | 104¾ | 104¾ | | |
| Marseilles (City) 6s '34 | 104¾ | 104¾ | | |
| Metro Water 5½s '39 | 72 | 72 | | |
| Ming Mill Mch 7s '56 xw | 58 | 58 | | |
| Milan (City) 6½s '52 | 87½ | 87½ | | |
| Minas Geraes 6½s '58 | 16½ | 16½ | | |
| New South Wales 5s '57 | 74 | 74 | | |
| New South Wales 5s '58 | 73½ | 73½ | | |
| Nord Rys 6½s '50 | 105¼ | 105¼ | | |
| Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '70 | 76½ | 76½ | | |
| Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67 | 76½ | 76 | | |
| Norway (King) 5½s '65 | 81⅜ | 81⅜ | | |
| Norway (King) 6s '44 | 87¾ | 87¾ | | |
| Norway (King) 6s '52 | 85¼ | 85¼ | | |
| Norwegian El 5½s '57 | 69¾ | 69½ | | |
| Oriental Dev 5½s '58 | 40 | 39½ | | |
| Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53 | 42½ | 42½ | | |
| Pernambuco (State) 7s '47 | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | | |
| Poland (Gov) 6s '40 | 57 | 56⅛ | | |
| Poland (Gov) 7s '47 | 56 | 56 | | |
| Prussia 6½s '51 | 50½ | 50 | | |
| Prussia 6s '52 | 50 | 49 | | |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '52 | 56 | 55 | | |
| Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww | 55 | 55 | | |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67 | 11½ | 11½ | | |
| Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46 | 15¼ | 15¼ | | |
| Rome (City) 6½s '52 | 89½ | 89½ | | |
| Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53 | 71⅝ | 71½ | | |
| Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51 | 56¼ | 54¾ | | |
| Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45 | 60 | 60 | | |
| Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62 | 19 | 19 | | |
| Silesia (Prov) 7s '56 | 42⅞ | 42½ | | |
| Sydney 5½s '55 | 71½ | 71 | | |
| Taiwan Elec 5½s '71 | 40 | 40 | | |
| Tokyo (City) 5½s '61 | 43¼ | 43¼ | | |
| Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53 | 39⅞ | 39¾ | | |
| Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45 | 48¾ | 48¾ | | |
| U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37 | 106 | 106 | | |
| Uni Stl W 6½s A '47 | 46¼ | 45¼ | | |
| Unterelbe 6s '53 | 54⅞ | 54

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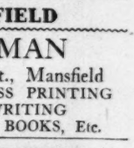
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# DAILY FEATURES

## All Nature

### Emperor Gum-Moth

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

NEARLY every continent in the world has an emperor moth of its own, which differs widely from any of the others; but the emperor gum-moth of the Australian group is the supreme emperor of them all in color and size.

If an artist were to paint this emperor, he would of necessity search out his most beautiful tints, especially for the delicate rose-fawn wingtips, the many shades of purple, blue, pink and deep brown in the iridescent spots, and the attractive marginal bands of blue and rose. The ground color is a rich reddish-brown with alternating bands of lighter shades, though all coloration shows considerable variation in different individuals.

The emperors are most common in the eastern part of Australia, varying in abundance from year to year. Their huge green caterpillars, which formerly fed almost entirely upon the leaves of eucalypts, are now familiar as feeders on pepper trees since these were introduced to Australia from South America.

Comparatively few Australian moths are known by common names even to nature lovers, but any day during the time when these richly colored beauties are emerging from their cocoon cradles, comments on their color and life history are to be heard in the streets everywhere, particularly in Melbourne.

A smaller emperor moth is found on the northern rivers of New South Wales, varying in color from a pale yellow to red-brown.

## The Editor's Puzzle

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

53

Are either of these books yours"? asked the clerk. "No", replied the shopper, but I believe the set of books from which these in all probability may have been taken, are the property of Mrs. DeLooks." "Being left here on the table", said the clerk, I assumed they were yours' ".

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

## Brevities

**Punch:** Professor Piccard's prediction that tourists of the future will view the Alps from the stratosphere has caused no panic among Swiss hotel-keepers.

**Humorist:** A man named Little has walked from New York to Los Angeles and back. Another instance of a Little going a long way.

**Los Angeles Times:** After television, what? The broadcasting of odors, perhaps. And the technical name? Smellavision.

*The Christian Science Monitor's*

## Quotation for Today

*WE NEED not to be prophets or apostles. The commonest life may be full of perfection. The duties of home are a discipline for the ministries of heaven.*—H. E. MANNING.

## The Children's Corner

### Elsie's New Playmate

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"BAT! bat! Come under my hat!" Elsie turned just in time to see Brother Bob's mischievous face duck behind the piazza post.

"Bat! bat! Tum under hat!"

Little Ralph's flaxen head followed him.

Elsie laughed. She did not mind being teased. Besides, her new hat was pretty, she knew; and its broad brim kept the hot sun off her face. She ran through the gate and skipped along the road, pretending not to hear two teasing voices still calling after her.

"Bat bat!" cried one.

"Tum under hat!" cried the other.

Elsie carried a little berry basket. She was looking for wild strawberries that grew just over the fence in Uncle John's pasture. She walked down the road, watching closely to

Drawn by a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Elsie Let Them Have One Look at the Contents of the Basket.

see if she could find the marks of his motorcar in the road, as she knew the pattern of his tires—but what was that lying in the roadway?

Elsie stooped and picked up, very gently, a little object that lay still—very still!—in the road.

"Oh, you dear little thing, what are you doing here? How tightly your eyes are shut, if you have any eyes at all. But you are only a baby, so perhaps they're not open yet. But it isn't a kitten, or a bird, or a mouse, or—or a squirrel. Why, what can it be?" said Elsie to herself.

Elsie stood still, holding the little creature. What thick fur it had on its back, and what large ears, like a mouse's ears! What a funny little face! Oh! oh! At last it was opening its eyes!

The two sharp little eyes opened slowly. Then the tiny creature stretched its foreleg—or was it an arm? and there was a long wing. But after that effort it lay quite still.

"I will put it in my basket and carry it home," said Elsie; "and I will hold my hat over it to keep off the sun."

"Hello! What have you there, Elsie?" asked brother Bob, as Elsie made her way slowly up the piazza steps. She walked carefully so as not to disturb her new pet.

"Oh, what is it, Elsie? Is it alive? Let me see!" cried little Ralph, pressing close and trying to look under the hat.

Elsie let them have one look at the contents of the basket.

"Pooh! It's only a mouse!" cried Bob. But he looked doubtful.

"Pooh! Only a mouf!" echoed Ralph.

But, a little later, when the chil-

dren's mother had given the baby spoon, it spread out two long wings and fluttered them a little. It looked queerer than ever then, for its four thin little arms and clawlike hands (at least they looked like arms and hands), held out the wings. With its short tail and its odd little face, it was the strangest thing that the children had ever seen.

"What can it be, Mummy?" asked Elsie.

"It is a bat, dear—a baby one. Tomorrow we will hang it up in a tree near where you found it, Elsie. I am so glad you picked it up, dear, for it was too young to get out of the way of automobiles, and to find its own supper. Let's leave it alone for a while now."

"But—what do you think! When they came back they found the bat hanging by its hind feet, head down, from the handle of the basket, sound asleep.

"You dear, funny little bat!" cried Elsie, as she and her mother hung it carefully by its hind feet to a tree branch. "I shouldn't think you would feel comfortable hanging head downward, but you know best, so good night to you!"

"Well, the bat *did* come under your hat," said Brother Bob, triumphantly.

"It *did* tum under hat!" echoed little Ralph.

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**"Mesech" in Ps. 120:5** (correction)—In this verse the name is spelled "Mesech," but in all other citations in the Bible it is spelled "Meshech." The peculiar spelling in this isolated case was inadvertently made to conform to the more familiar form in last Saturday's Word a Day, and the pronunciation cited was therefore inaccurate. Sound the name *Me'-sek* (first *e* long, second short), not *Me'-shek*, as given.

(Our thanks are due the readers who kindly drew this oversight to our attention.)

**"Provided" or "providing"** (Miss K. G.)—The correspondent submits for criticism the following sentence: "I will gladly go providing so and so . . ."

"Provided" is recognized by Webster's as a conjunction of condition and is in good use by writers. "Providing" is slipping into colloquial and dialectical use as a substitute for "provided," but it should not be encouraged. ("Provided" in this sense is commonly followed by "that.")

It might not be out of keeping with the purpose of this department to call attention to the misuse of "will" in the sentence. Inasmuch as determination or ability to control the action is not evident on the part of the speaker (a condition being stated), the best that the speaker can offer is a statement of simple futurity, and this is expressed in the first person by "shall."

We should write the sentence: "I shall gladly go, provided that so and so . . ." (The comma after "go" avoids ambiguity.)

**Tautology** (Miss K. G.)—The inquirer submits this sentence: "We will add additional people later on."

This is an example of tautology ("needless repetition of the meaning in other words"). Either "We shall employ additional workers later" or "We shall hire more people later" is preferred. ("On" after "later" is unnecessary.)

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Garments of Gladness

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Los Angeles

A WOMAN once prominent in club life had met a change in fortunes, and lack of adequate clothing made it almost impossible for her to continue in the work which she had done so acceptably. One of her friends, accordingly, quietly solicited Mrs. S. for some discarded clothing, which might be made to serve the purpose.

Mrs. S. replied, "I think I'll wear my old clothes a few weeks longer, instead of giving them to her. She hasn't had a new outfit for a long while, and in her position, it might be embarrassing to appear in things which could be recognized as having been worn by another. My present wardrobe will do very well for this season, and I'll let her have the new outfit instead of getting it for myself."

## In Lighter Vein

**Extracts From Compositions**

"False doctrine is when a doctor gives wrong stuff to a man."

"A grass widow is the wife of a vegetarian."

"In 1620 the Pilgrims crossed the ocean, and this was known as 'The Pilgrim's Progress.'"

"Hon. Sec. and Hon. Treas. means that they are supposed to be honest."

"A cuckoo is the only British bird which does not lay its own eggs."

"King Louis was absolutely self-scented."

**Handicap**

Smith bought a loud and aggressive golfing cap, and when he arrived home he proceeded to try it on at various fetching angles. His wife watched him for a few minutes, and then, wishing to appear interested, said:

"Ah, John, and I suppose this is your handicap that I've heard so much about?"—*Our Empire.*

**Wooden Money**

Father (citizen of Tenino, Wash., where wooden money has been circulating): "Well, what's Junior been up to now?"

Mother: "Gracious — he's been making jig-saw puzzles out of $10 I had on the table!"

## Worth Knowing

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

Vienna has special slot machines about the city, from which bird lovers may procure small packages of bird seed. A bird shelter is attached to the machine.

## Guess-O-Jig of the Week (No. 9)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Keystone-Underwood

The object of the game is to fit the pieces together and identify the subject. (You may find it convenient to paste the puzzle on thin cardboard before cutting the pieces.) After identifying the subject, send the name of the person, place, or thing, to the Feature Editor. The names of all readers sending correct answers will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to give the number "Guess-O-Jig No. 9."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



*Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor*

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*All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.*


# EDITORIALS

## The Best Defense for Congress

CONGRESS has become thoroughly aroused. Probably the most heated debate of the short session developed in the Senate on Friday. The cause was not a question of emergency relief for the starving unemployed. It was no great issue of international policy. It was not bank reform, federal economy, farm aid, inflation, or beer. It was not even the news that no vital reconstruction legislation can be expected from this Congress and that the ordinary appropriation bills are themselves in danger.

The excitement was over the fact that one so close to Congress as the Senate's own sergeant-at-arms should have written in a magazine article that "there are not many senators or representatives who sell their votes for money, and it is pretty well known who these few are." The Senate immediately, in an unprecedented manner, turned itself into judge, jury and prosecuting attorney for the trial of the writer. It forced him to say that he could not support his statement by evidence.

Of course, such a serious charge should never have been made unless fully sustained by personal and not hearsay knowledge. And it is entirely understandable that the Senate should be disturbed by it. But to the ordinary citizen it must appear that the statesmen might have adopted better methods of establishing their virtue before the country than by angrily denouncing and browbeating a sergeant-at-arms.

The country will be glad to know that no member of Congress accepts money for his vote. But the fact can be certified far better by a libel suit than by the Senate's dismissal of the criminal libel proceedings which Senator Walsh of Montana has proposed after a mock trial. It might be well for Congress to realize that it is itself on trial.

It should give consideration to the defense offered by the Senate's sergeant-at-arms that he intended his article as a reassurance to the country when he said that not many members of Congress could be bribed. As a former Washington correspondent and editor of a respected and responsible newspaper, his opinion of what the people think of their representatives might be worth the Senate's attention. And it might take notice also of similar charges made by its own members.

What the country really wants to know about Congress is how far it is able to resist the bribery, not of money, but of influence and of votes. It wants to know why it is that after all the talk and the pledges of economy, the House has just approved the $1,000,000,000 appropriation for veterans without so much as questioning the $400,000,000 which could be eliminated without injustice to a single man actually injured in war service.

What the country wants to know is whether local-interest demagoguery or honest pursuit of national welfare controls the action of Congress. It wants to know why a logrolled Philippines bill is the only major product of this session while questions of urgent and vital national need are sidetracked for partisan bickering. The best defense of Congress would be prompt and statesmanlike action on necessary legislation.

## Community Knitting

A SPECTACLE of some significance has been observed in Philadelphia these last few weeks. About 8000 men and women, marshaled and directed with almost military authority, have been waging civic warfare against the apathy of Philadelphia dollars. Philadelphia is tending to its knitting. In the midst of much agitation from those who would stimulate spending by putting more money and credit into people's hands, the Quaker City has taken a short cut to the heart of the monetary problem. It has rounded up some $16,000,000 of actual pledged transactions.

But these are only primary transactions. The laborers who receive about $12,000,000 of this renovating and modernizing expenditure will spend in Philadelphia stores, relieve its unemployment. Raw materials will be ordered, shipped, processed, reshipped. Competitors, seeing some of their number carrying out improvements, will recognize the need of following suit to avoid loss of business. These are some of the subsequent transactions which will follow the spending of the original $16,000,000.

And Philadelphia hopes to do more. It wants to "sell" its citizens the idea that legitimate spending in these times of bargain prices is the order of the day. It wishes to accelerate the endless chain of transactions whose sluggishness has been so costly.

A good many other civic campaigns have failed to produce a bulk of pledges sufficient to have any significant effect on the attitude toward spending. How, then, has Philadelphia got as far as it has? The answer seems to be in meticulous organization. The business leaders who conceived the idea have given much hard work as well as their names. They regarded their task as a gigantic problem in efficient sales management. For seven months the campaign was incubated, and not until the last detail was completed did they turn loose the donated million dollars' worth of publicity and send out the huge army of volunteer solicitors.

All this experience Philadelphia is offering to cities which are interested. The details of a successful campaign are available for adaptation by other communities.

Here is the chief significance of the Philadelphia project. Thoughtful observers will agree with the contention of Prof. Georges Doriot of the Harvard Business School that "national economic problems cannot be solved unless community and individual problems are well handled." This statement he applied directly to the Philadelphia plan, saying that if cities would take into their own hands as far as possible this means of accelerating the turnover of their dollars, then the national monetary and price problems would be far more easy to solve.

This is not put forth from the professorial desk as a revolutionary idea, but as one which tends to be lost sight of in the face of difficult national problems. Popular enthusiasm turns from individual problems to thinking up new slogans and cure-alls, which are often only easy ways of passing on to the Government those problems which we as individuals fail to solve.

There is no use in asking a harassed central government to scatter seeds up and down the land unless communities roll up their sleeves and till the ground. For anyone who is interested in tilling—Philadelphia is on the other end of the wire.

## More Than Bread

ENCOURAGING are the evidences that the jobless man is not the forgotten man, that society recognizes as its paramount job the vital need of letting the unemployed man and woman know that thoughtful, intelligent effort is being directed to the solution of their problem.

What is termed by its sponsors a "national experiment" is the new adjustment service commencing to function in New York for the benefit of the unemployed in that city, made possible by a gift of $100,000 from the Carnegie Corporation. Mr. John Erskine, director of the service, states:

> The primary purpose of the program is to strengthen the morale of the unemployed individual by aiding him to develop a more intelligent understanding of his own characteristics and of the general situation in which he finds himself.

He adds that the service would aim to bring these individuals into adjustment with their environment.

The seeker for work who has tramped the streets unsuccessfully in his quest needs not merely that his physical requirements be satisfied. He needs encouragement; practical, understanding sympathy with his specific difficulty. Long workless weeks and months bring, all too often, despair and apathy; the very aptitude for work may slowly disintegrate.

The adjustment service proposes to cure—or better, prevent—this by helping the unemployed person "to acquire a helpful picture of his own capacities and experience through occupational tests and by personal interviews in order that he may develop a program of action which he can follow with confidence . . . that will provide him with training and experience along those lines for which his peculiar characteristics most nearly qualify him." Incidentally, the service does not ignore the value of providing pleasant and wholesome recreation.

It is hoped that the experiment will develop a technic that may be helpfully followed elsewhere. Every such effort knits society closer together. Every such effort is a step nearer the realization of the eternal spiritual fact, "Man shall not live by bread alone."

## Silver on the Whirligig

FEW economic phenomena are more fascinating to watch than the treatment that the whirligig of time has accorded to silver. In the middle nineties the United States was rent in twain over the silver question. Bryanites wished to link silver with gold. This is bimetallism. Gold took fright and gradually flowed to Europe. The effect was to make the silver agitation even stronger.

The currency trouble in those days lay in what was resoundingly described as an inadequate money medium. At the Democratic Convention of 1896 Bryan, in the most eloquent speech of his eloquent career, declared that the United States was being crucified on a cross of gold. The cross, in the shape of the gold reserve in the Treasury, was, indeed, a pretty slim affair. It would have fetched only $89,000,000. Bryan, however, was defeated, and the United States plumped for the gold standard *sans* support.

Turn the pages of history thirty-seven years. Today the United States is, with France, the stalwart of the gold standard. Britain is on a paper, or, to put it better, a general commodity, standard. No longer can it be said that there isn't enough gold in the United States for currency purposes. The total is rapidly headed for $5,000,000,000, or nearly half of the world's total monetary stock. And gold is coming into the United States, not going out. For December alone imports exceeded the total amount of gold in the United States when Bryan made his famous speech.

This is not to say that silver has ceased to have any adherents in the United States. Far from it. Silver is in the marrow of the West. Yet the cry for "free silver," "16 to 1," and other variants of the silver agitation are relatively subdued, being more a focus of a general grumble about money conditions than a specific remedy for money troubles.

This was proved in the Senate debate last week, a kind of test of the strength of the silver agitation. Nothing daunted by the change in the situation, the "silver" senators fought again the old fight, proposing an alliance in various guises between gold and silver. But all the amendments were so decisively defeated that it appears the cause has passed its zenith.

In Britain, however, silver is making converts as fast as the United States is losing them. Within a week of the senatorial test, Sir Robert Horne, former Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, pleaded for silver in a transatlantic radio talk. Of all things—a British Tory urging that silver be put side by side with gold. Britain was the country that won the rest of the world from silver and silver-plus-gold, to gold. Circumstances alter cases.

It is not that Britain has so little gold. Britain has always been able to make her gold go a very long way. The British difficulty has been to stay on the gold standard while the change in the economic status of the nations and the absence of rules in running an international standard have made the United States and France irresistible magnets for the metal. Hence the metallists in Britain would call in silver to the rescue.

Silver at the world conference, where it will be one of the items on the agenda, will thus find supporters among a people who did more than any other to degrade it. The whirligig of time! History in all modern countries is strewn with examples of the difficulty of operating a standard composed of two metals. Yet history seems out of countenance when economic difficulties are both pressing and immediate.

The coming conference will provide an opportunity for the recapture of perspective and, what is so very important, for the discussion of what is best, not for one country but for all.

## Art Preferred

WHEN, somewhat more than a month ago, Edouard Jonas, French art dealer and art expert for the French Government, arrived in New York City, there was considerable amazement, some indignation and not a little amusement over the announcement that it was the purpose of his visit, in effect, to reverse the situation of many decades by purchasing French works of art here for resale in Paris. Because of economic conditions, M. Jonas reckoned, Americans would be glad to dispose of their French art at low prices.

Now M. Jonas has confessed that to date his mission has been wholly unsuccessful. With $1,200,000 made available to him for his task by a French syndicate, he has in more than one month had offered to him for sale only one object which he considers worth buying. Thus he finds himself in an ironical situation, with money to spend but with nothing to buy.

But equally interesting as the situation itself is M. Jonas's explanation of it. Recent auctions, he says, have brought such satisfactory prices that Americans today have come to regard their paintings as a better business investment than most well-known securities.

Works of art of course always have been a commodity for business speculation and investment among professional art dealers, but a situation wherein art purchasers have come to look upon their paintings as investments surpassing in soundness the stocks of familiar commercial enterprises is probably unique.

## What Are Ironies Between Friends?

FOR some months now the two great realms of the Anglo-Saxon part of the world have been rather set against each other, in some eyes at least, by two campaigns of propaganda, one shouting to the British Empire to "Buy British" and the other exhorting citizens of the United States to "Buy American." There are a number of ironies in the situation whereby two such slogans should hold the stage of international trade relations.

First, someone made the gleeful discovery, recorded in small type in Time magazine, that some of the machines being used in the British Post Office to stamp "Buy British" slogans on loyal Londoners' letters were made in America.

But one of the ironies—which approaches unreasonableness—about the "Buy American" campaign is that it is fomented by many of the same persons whose intransigence on war debt revision has aggravated the pressure of British, German and other imports at American customhouses.

Another is that one of the chief spokesmen of the movement buys print paper from Canada for his newspapers and ships cattle into the United States from his ranch in Mexico. A third is that a congressman from Massachusetts, home of protectionism, opposes a bill to require the Government to "buy American" because that would leave out the New England industry of manufacturing imported jute into twine.

But the outstanding incongruity, if not misfortune, of both these nationalistic movements is that the two economic realms thus bidden to draw into their shells have hitherto had a flourishing trade with each other which as recently as 1931 continued at the rate of more than $1,500,000,000 a year. The United States during that year bought some $610,000,000 worth of goods from British Empire sources and received approximately $995,000,000 for goods sold to Empire customers—a three-to-two balance which it would seem ought not to disturb even American mercantilists as much as it has upset Great Britain.

Viewing this exchange, one may see that even if American dollars are spent for British books or razors or coal, there is a pretty fair likelihood of their coming back to American producers of cotton, wheat, pork or silver. And that if pounds sterling are spent for American petroleum or motorcars or motion picture film, they are fairly likely to come back to England, if not directly by purchases of dress goods, then by way of Malaysia in return for rubber or via Canada for butter.

Does it seem too much to expect, then, that American and British statesmen at the impending debt negotiations and the World Economic Conference should succeed in ironing out some of the ironies of this situation?

## Editorial Notes

The child labor amendment to the Constitution, submitted to the states in 1924, is, according to congressional clerks, "floating around somewhere but we can't tell where." Meanwhile has the youth who might have benefited by its early enactment grown up into the "forgotten man?"

It is assumed that the Butte carpenter who, enrolling for a miners' short course in the Montana School of Mines, produced a vial of glittering gold flakes to pay his registration fee, really went there to take postgraduate work.

## Diary of an Onlooker in France

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS

AS I write this, in America the talk is of technocracy. In France the talk is of syndicalism. In the one case government would be by technocrats. In the other it would be by bureaucrats. In point of fact, bureaucratic government cannot be claimed as a new idea; it exists, and has existed in some degree, as long as government has existed.

It is, nevertheless, worth while examining the suggestion officially put forward by M. Paul-Boncour: "Would it not be better to recognize syndicalism, to associate it openly with the management of private enterprises and of the state, thus giving it a share in the responsibilities, rather than be subjected to disorderly pressure or hidden influence from it?" It is not clear whether he was referring merely to the syndicalism of state functionaries, or to the trade unionism of workers in general. Presumably he was thinking only of functionaries. In any event he advocated that these corporations should be called into consultation, and accordingly should openly participate in government.

In various forms some such modification of parliamentary rule is urged, and even accepted, in a number of European countries. The very notion of democracy is being transformed. There has been introduced the idea that national representation shall not be purely electoral, but shall incorporate all kinds of organizations. We have heard a great deal of the need of commissions of technicians, of senatorial bodies composed of educationists nominated by the universities, of business men appointed by the chambers of commerce, of labor leaders mandated by the workers, of employees selected by their own unions, and so forth; so that the affairs of the state would be carried on, with the consent, if not under the direction, of the various professional sections of the community.

* * *

These conceptions have developed because of the obvious failure of parliaments, as at present constituted, to solve the problems, chiefly economic, that have become particularly acute since the war. It is however pointed out that, if a synthesis of liberal doctrines and of class control—of democracy and of syndicalism—is necessary, this synthesis can safely be effected only in a powerful state which is conscious of its purpose and is directed by a strong hand.

Thus Signor Mussolino in Italy is capable of successfully constructing such a synthesis; and Herr Hitler presumably will attempt something of the sort in Germany. In any event, the essential preliminary conditions are order and authority.

In France there is certainly a growing demand for order and authority, and it is noteworthy that not only has there been much discussion in the newspapers of a complete reform of the Constitution, but even in the Chamber of Deputies itself.

Yet France, with its numerous parliamentary groups, its multiplicity of interests, its notorious political instability, seems hardly the country in which an experiment of this kind could be tried without the gravest risks. Besides, the suggestion, as far as it can be understood at present, is by no means the wider union of parliamentarism and syndicalism of which we have heard in other countries. It amounts to no more than a recognition and consultation of state employees. That is a totally different, a much narrower, and probably a far more dangerous doctrine. It might result in giving official sanction to a bureaucratic régime. If these syndicalist forces are to be allowed to coöperate with the parliamentary representatives, it is quite possible that they will quickly obtain the upper hand.

Hitherto the soundest Republicans in France—and nobody is a sounder Republican than M. Poincaré—have held that state employees cannot properly form syndicates at all. Private workers may have their trade unions, but the functionaries employed by the state should not even be allowed to combine, for their combinations must be opposed to the state whose servants they are. But unions of functionaries exist, and they have been increasingly encouraged. Today there is a feeling that in France the functionaries, who have grown to enormous proportions, may come to constitute a state within the state, and may insist on their interests as against the interests of the general public.

Outside these official ranks, syndicalism is another name for trade unionism, and it is urged in many quarters that it is essentially Marxist, pitting class against class. It is feared that if once the door is opened, syndicalism may become a dominant factor in the state. M. Emile Buré, a talented French journalist, argues that the syndicalism of functionaries is actually opposed to the syndicalism of the mass of workers, that the working classes will be ground down to pay the state officials.

It remains to be seen whether the present flurry about syndicalism, especially in so far as it concerns state functionaries, will have any immediate practical results; but it is extremely interesting to observe that these state problems, of officials, of syndicates, of Parliament, and of authority, are being discussed in the present economic conditions with a renewed ardor, and that everybody is agreed on the need of changed formulas of government and a renovation of the old conceptions of the state.

# Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread*

### The Migration of Birds

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with much interest the article by your London correspondent on the annual migration of birds from England in order to escape the severity of the English winter, but while mention is made of swallows, woodcocks, sandwich terns and the like, I was surprised to note that the greatest of all the traveling birds, namely, the stork, was entirely omitted.

Storks—known all over South Africa as locust birds—have for centuries on end been intrepid travelers, and this is all the more remarkable if it be taken into consideration that they are not hardy birds at all. By this, I mean that the formation and structure of their wings do not appear to be exceptionally robust. These birds are, of course, rigorously protected in South Africa, and it is because of this wise provision that they are fairly tame and can be captured by the exercise of a little ingenuity.

The interest in capturing them lies in the fact that you might get hold of a ringed one, and the little metal ring around its leg will often tell a most intriguing story.

Thus I once found a stork that had a ring around each leg. The one ring showed that it had first been ringed as a young bird in Copenhagen, Denmark. Five years later it was caught in the Northern Orange Free State (South Africa), and almost four years afterward I found it in the Eastern Cape Province. The rings, of course, contained all the information as to places and dates, etc., and they portrayed what a traveler that bird had been.

In regard to swallows, it is strange how these little birds find their way back to the identical nest after a long lapse of time. Underneath the veranda of a farmhouse two swallows had built a nest, and I noticed that the bird had a ring around its leg, bearing the name of some hamlet in Dorset, Eng. The season following, new birds took possession of the nest, but the next season the identical swallow with the ring was there once more! Another and a different bird from Dorset? Oh, no, for the ring on its leg had the identical minute nick on it which I had put on two seasons previously. Now where had that swallow nested in that in-between season? Only the wind in the willows knows! J. SAUER VAN PLETSEN.

Cape Town, S. Af.

### "The Stranger Within Thy Gates"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial, "The Stranger Within Thy Gates," contains the sentence, "Fear, unchecked, breeds cruelty cradled in cowardice, whence spring unconsidered actions in which true charity may have little part."

Many people, wrestling with depression, are trying to meet their obligations. Some who have little are providing homes for those less fortunate in return for domestic services. The Monitor's Sundial column repeatedly tells the story of loving giving and reciprocation all over the world.

In the scramble to keep on top, those who have experienced little change in their circumstances seem to experience the most fear, and have a tendency to exploit the services of the unemployed with the sentiment that they ought to be glad to get anything at all. The needy persons probably are glad to get anything at all, and may derive much comfort from the words of Boaz, "The Lord recompense thy work, and a full reward be given thee of the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou art come to trust"; but employers who are in a position to pay a just reward for services rendered may also profit by the words, "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty." (Prov. 11: 24.)

The year 1933 is an opportunity for all to uphold the standard of fair play and practice the Golden Rule, thus blessing themselves and others. IDA J. CHATTERLEY.

Toronto, Ont.

### Supply and Demand

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much has been written in the last few years regarding the so-called law of supply and demand. The writer has waded through articles galore on this subject, but has never had the sense of this law made quite clear.

While visiting in Maine this fall, an incident was chanced upon that seemed to simplify the whole matter. A farmer in the old Pine Tree State was troubled with a leaky roof, not unusual in the country; at the same time did not have any cash on hand, also not unusual. A neighbor, who did not seem to be able to do his spring plowing, had some very fine cedar trees on his farm. So a bargain was struck, in true Yankee fashion, in which the spring plowing was taken care of and the cedar trees given in payment.

Now the trees were hauled to the mill to be converted into shingles, the mill owner being paid in poultry for his work. Back to the farm the shingles were taken, and stored in the barn until fall, when there would be a lull in the farm duties and the work on the roof could be started.

Late in the fall the job was completed, and no financier's wife ever expressed more joy and happiness, when having an expensive gift bestowed on her after "a clean-up in the street," than that farmer's wife did when telling how happy and relieved she was not to have every kettle in the house brought into use to catch water during a storm. Also to know that they would be snug and dry during the coming New England winter.

Here was a case of three people receiving what they needed most at a particular time. The wheels of three industries turning, commodities changing hands, and a hard-working woman being made happy through the medium of honest labor.

It may not be the financial world's idea of the law of supply and demand operating; perhaps it was not. Maybe it was a higher law. Because running through all the transactions was the desire to help a brother man, make his going a little easier—something that seems sadly lacking where the "clink of gold" is too intently listened to.

Melrose Highlands, Mass. (MRS.) HAZEL B. STINGEL.

### In the Price of an Egg

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A story that has been appearing in the newspapers and recently seen in the editorial notes of the Monitor moves me to comment.

A farmer, by writing his name and address on an egg, was enabled to learn that it was sold to the consumer several months later. No doubt the thought that struck most readers was the difference in the price paid the producer and the cost to the consumer. Was this really the outstanding fact in this simple little story? No—but I doubt if the casual reader really noticed and thought of the fact that the egg did not reach the consumer until "several months later."

An egg is by its very nature one of the most perishable of our common foods. An egg improperly handled becomes of poor quality in a very short time, and is soon inedible. The egg which figured in the news probably reached the consumer in a state of perfection nearly equaling its quality when it left the farm. The development of our egg handling and marketing system to its present state of efficiency is alone responsible for the fact that this egg could be delivered to the purchaser after a lapse of many days in its original state of goodness.

The services of hundreds of people and many thousands of dollars' worth of equipment were necessary to market that egg.

The romance of an egg is wonderful, but is not the romance of the marketing of an egg equally so? It is an expensive romance, requiring many dollars and many willing hands.

I do not know what this egg cost the farmer to produce, but I do not think that eggs were losing him money. I can produce eggs for less than 5 cents a dozen. If it were not for the equalizing of the egg-producing seasons to demand of the consumer by modern marketing, there would be practically no market for eggs in the seasons of heavy production, and the rest of the year eggs would be so scarce that few people could afford to have them.

Let us give credit to that bogey man—the great middleman, who risks his capital and labor that our urbanites may eat and that our producers may move their products to market. DONALD WALTERS.

Dodge City, Kan.

### Technocracy and Initiative

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In his article on technocracy in the Monitor recently, Mr. H. B. Elliston suggests that the theories of the technocrats would destroy personal initiative and ambition and asks, "Wouldn't economic society become decadent?"

My reply to that question, and I think correctly, is, No. An affirmative answer would require an admission that man is inherently selfish, whereas, he is only selfish to outward appearances because of the fear generated within his consciousness by a sense of economic insecurity and uncertainty concerning his future welfare.

It would seem that the basic cause of present undesirable economic conditions is due to this wrong concept of man, and that, therefore, the remedy lies in first correcting this error and then reorganizing society on this solid foundation of a true concept of man. It is most certainly error to assume that man impelled by a sense of fear can, or will, render to society the best he is capable of for the reason that the very nature of fear is to contract, not expand, the faculties.

And in closing may I make this observation, that the destruction of the type and kind of personal initiative and ambition which Mr. Elliston referred to would probably result in a blessing to all mankind.

New Canaan, Conn. EDMOND L. MORRISON.